



DISCOVER

Multidisciplinary



2023

Primary

3

First Term



Theme 1: Who am I?



Living Healthy



Chapter 1

"Making a Stronger Me"

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Theme 2: The World Around Me



Taking Care of Our World



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THEME

1

Who AM I? Living Healthy

Chapter 1

Making a Stronger Me

Chapter 2

Making a Healthy Body

Chapter 3

**Get Fit With
Healthy Eating**





CHAPTER 1

“Making a Stronger Me”



Chapter Overview



Discover:

- Students explore the concept of life skills. Through active learning experiences, students discover critical thinking strategies they already use.



Learn:

- Students use a scientific investigation to practice life skills as they collect and analyze data.
- Students learn to respond to conflict with empathy and analyze commercials to practice critical thinking skills.



Share:

- Students create a resource for using life skills throughout the year and set personal goals for the theme.
- Students work to informally assess their life skills as a class and collaborate to create a class pledge focusing on life skills.

Pacing Guide

Lesson

Instructional Focus

Key vocabulary

Discover

1

Students will:

- Analyze text to determine the meaning of the term "life skills."
- Identify specific skills according to prior knowledge.
- Self-assess early understanding of life skills.

- Collaboration
- Communication
- Self-management
- Life skills



2

- Share strategies used for critical thinking.
- Solve riddles and explain strategies used to solve them.

- Critical thinking
- Strategy

Learn

3

- Work cooperatively with a group to design a simple investigation.
- Collect data that answer a question.
- Measure lengths using centimeters.

- Data
- Problem solving

4

- Work cooperatively with a group of students.
- Communicate information with others in oral and written forms.
- Represent and interpret data.
- Draw a conclusion using data and explain the evidence used.

- Decision making
- Graph

5

- Identify and connect to the characters in a new story.
- Develop strategies for dealing with hurtful behavior.

- Empathy



6

- Analyze strategies in commercials used to sell a product.
- Determine the effectiveness of a commercial.
- Work collaboratively to brainstorm ideas for a radio commercial.

- Advertisement
- Bandwagon
- Commercial

7

- Use life skills strategies to create and present a commercial.
- Actively listen to others as they present.
- Assess others' performance with honesty and empathy.

- Peer Assessment
- Requirements

Share

8

- Review strategies used in life skills.
- Set personal goals.

- Compliment

9

- Collaborate to create a class pledge.
- Follow an agreed upon process.

- Pledge



10

- Collaborate to complete a class pledge.
- Use creativity to show progress as a "stronger me."
- Self-assess understanding of life skills.

- Self-assessment

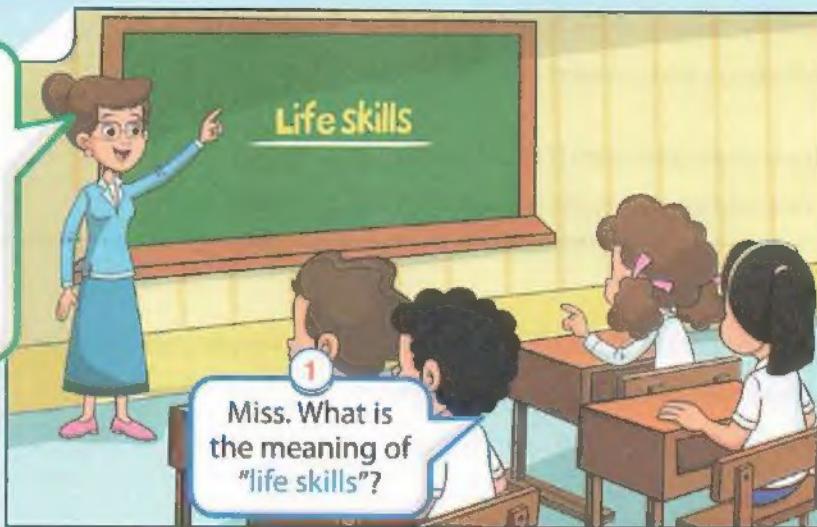
Lesson 1

Life Skills

Activity 1 Read, then answer:

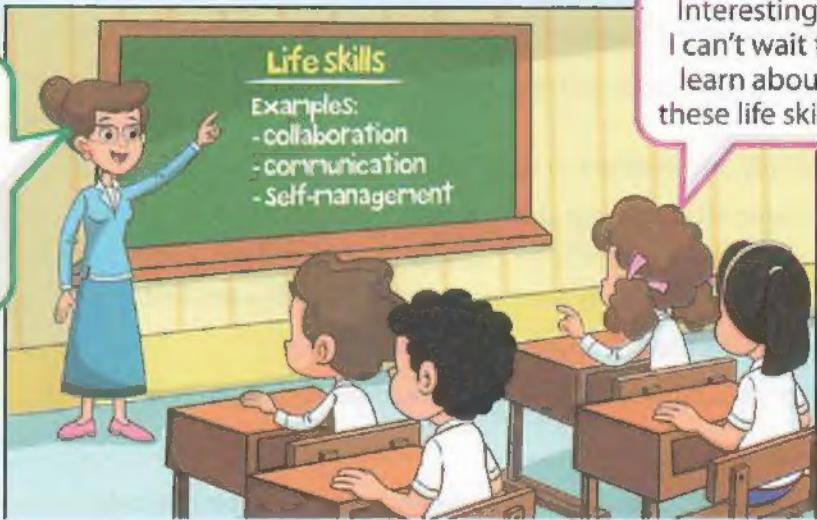
2

That's a good question.
"Life Skills" are the positive behaviors that ease the challenges of everyday life.



3

We are going to study life skills and how to apply them in our daily lives.



4

Interesting!!
I can't wait to learn about these life skills.

Tick (✓):

* Life skills are the behaviors that ease the challenges of our life.

negative

positive

- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Assist your child to read the story, then answer the given question to understand the meaning of "life skills".
- Aim: Analyze the text to determine the meaning of the term "Life skills".
- Subject integration:
 - English: Identify the meaning of unknown words.
- Life skills: Communication - Reading.



Collaboration

Activity 2

Look, then choose which group will be able to design a sign to welcome others to their classroom:

**Team
(A)**

Listen to each other.



Share materials.



Work together politely.

**Team
(B)**

Speak loudly and don't listen.



Don't share materials.



Work individually.

Collaboration:

Is a life skill, of sharing and working with others.

Tick (✓):

* Which team collaborated to design the welcome sign?

 Team (A) Team (B) No one

○ Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child understand the pictures and choose which team collaborated well to design their welcome sign, then answer the given question to understand the meaning of collaboration.

○ Aim: Identify specific skills according to prior knowledge.

○ Subject integration:

- English: • Answer questions.

• Identify the meaning of unknown words.

- Vocational fields: Work cooperatively with a group of students to accomplish a task.

○ Life skills: Collaboration - Critical thinking - Empathy - Reading - Non-verbal communication.



Communication



Sally! Do you know that, to "collaborate" in a team we need to communicate with each other?



Yes, and we can communicate in many ways such as: reading, talking, writing, listening, body language and facial expressions.

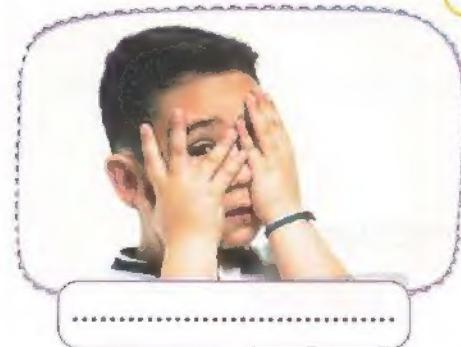
Activity 3

Complete using the given words to describe the expressions in each picture:

~~scared - confused - interested in a conversation - have a new idea - excited~~



interested in a conversation



Note:

We can communicate through "facial expressions".

○ Parents' tips: Activity(3): Help your child understand that to collaborate with a group he/she needs to communicate, then let him/her try to describe the expression in each picture using the given words.

○ Aim: Identify specific skills.

○ Subject integration:

- English: Identify ways of communication.

- Applied sciences: Identify others' expression of feelings.

○ Life skills: Communication- Non - verbal communication.



Self-management

Activity 4

Tick (✓) the goals you need to work on this year:



Self-management:

Is a life skill of setting clear goals and working on them.

- Improve writing skills.
- Become a better reader.
- Help others and have more friends.
- Improve drawing and painting skills.
- Improve communication skills.
- Other goals:



Tick (✓):

1 Self-management is a

writing tool

life skill

game

2 Self-management includes

setting goals

working on goals

drawing

Parents' tips: Activity (4): Help your child understand the meaning of self-management, then discuss with him/her how he/she can set his/her goals for this year, and let him/her answer the given questions.

Hint: Encourage your child to set a plan to achieve his/her goals.

○ Aim: Set clear goals.

○ Subject integration:

- English: Identify the meaning of unknown words.

- Vocational fields: Set and work on personal goals.

○ Life skills: Self-management - Reading - Writing.



2

Using Critical Thinking Skills



Critical thinking is a life skill which means to think reasonably in different situations to get an answer.

Activity 1

Use critical thinking, read, then answer:



1



2



3



4

- Hany is tall.
- He has brown hair.
- He is fat.

1. Hany is character number
2. He works as a/an
3. You think that this is Hany's job because he is wearing

- Kareem is tall.
- He is thin.
- He has black hair.

1. Kareem is character number
2. He works as a/an
3. You think that this is Kareem's job because he is wearing

○ Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child understand the meaning of "Critical thinking", then let him/her read the given text and try to match between each description and the shown images, then answer the questions.

○ Aim: Solve riddles.

○ Subject integration: - English: Identify the meaning of unknown words.

- Science: Make an inference using evidence in the text.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking.



2 Read the "Strategies of Critical Thinking", then answer:

1



Think about what you already know.

Addition subtraction

2



Remember what you have studied before.

3



Brainstorm all the possible answers.

$$2 + 6$$



Check if your answers are reasonable.

Complete using the given words:

Thinking about what you know - brainstorming possible answers - Critical thinking

1 is a life skill which means to think reasonably.

2 Thinking about what you know ... and are from the strategies of critical thinking.

○ Parents' tips: Activity (2) Help your child read and understand the strategies of critical thinking that he/she must follow to help him/her think in a proper way, then let him/her complete using the given words.

○ Aim: Share strategies used for critical thinking.

○ Subject integration:

- English: Ask and answer questions about key details in the text.
- Science: Explain the strategies of thinking.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Reading.



Activity**3****Look at the pictures, then tick (✓):****1 This is a picture of a/an**

- ice cream ant butterfly wing

- Because it is beautiful and

- colorful colorless
 has black color only

2 This is a picture of a/an

- camel zebra bird

- Because its body has stripes.

- colorful black and white no

**3 This is of a cup of**

- tea orange juice soda

- Because it seems to be hot as we can see

- ice water vapor water

○ **Parents' tips:** Activity (3): Help your child look at the pictures, and use his/her critical thinking skill to be able to answer the questions giving reasons for each choice.

○ **Aim:** Solve riddles.





4 The girl is carrying a bag.

heavy medium light

- Because she looks

happy tired active

5 This is a picture of a/an

camel giraffe dog

- Because it has a neck.

short long no



6 This is a picture of a/an

house forest street

- Because it is dark and has trees.

short tall no



○ Subject integration:

- English: Answer questions about details in a picture.

- Science: Make an inference using evidence in the text.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Reading - Non-verbal communication.



Riddles



Answer the following riddles:

Riddles are puzzle-like questions that we use critical thinking to solve them.



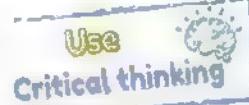
- I am a number less than 10.

- When you add it 3 times, I will give you 15.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ - 5 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Tick (✓):



1 This number might be found between
 1 to 9 10 to 15 15 to 20

2 If you add it 3 times, it will make the number 15. So, it may be
 $3+3+3$ $4+4+4$ $5+5+5$

3 So, the number is
 3 4 5

4 The strategy of critical thinking you used to solve this riddle is
 read and write
 look for all the possible answers
 talk and listen



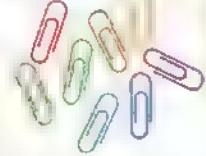
○ Parents' tips: Activity (4): Help your child read the given riddles, then answer the given questions to solve the riddles.

Hint: Help your child understand the meaning of the word "riddles".

○ Aim: Solve riddles and explain strategies used to solve them.



- I am a measuring unit.
- I can measure the length of an object.
- I am used to measure the length of a paper clip.



Tick (✓):



- 1** The length measuring units are and
- centimeter (cm) kilogram (kg)
- meter (m)
- 2** The unit that is used to measure the length of a paper clip is
- meter (m) centimeter (cm) gram (g)
- 3** The strategy of critical thinking you used to solve this riddle is
- remember what you have studied before
- think about what you know
- write and speak



○ **Subject integration:**

- English: Answer questions to make an inference.
- Science:
 - Make an inference using evidence in the text.
 - Explain the strategies of thinking.
- Math: Estimate and measure lengths using millimeters, centimeters, and meters.

○ **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Reading - Non-verbal communication.



Lesson 3

Run and Jump



Note
The key to problem solving is to collect data and organize them.



Activity

Read, then answer:

A teacher asked her 20 students about their favorite sports. She found that 6 students like football, 4 students like swimming, 4 students like volleyball, 3 students like basketball, 2 students like tennis, and one student likes rowing.

Tick (✓) :

Favorite sport	Number of students		
Football	<input type="checkbox"/> / / /	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / / / /	<input type="checkbox"/> / / / /
Swimming	<input type="checkbox"/> / / / /	<input type="checkbox"/> / / /	<input type="checkbox"/> / /
Volleyball	<input type="checkbox"/> / / / /	<input type="checkbox"/> / / /	<input type="checkbox"/> / / / /
Basketball	<input type="checkbox"/> / /	<input type="checkbox"/> / / /	<input type="checkbox"/> / / / /
Tennis	<input type="checkbox"/> / / /	<input type="checkbox"/> / / / /	<input type="checkbox"/> / /
Rowing	<input type="checkbox"/> /	<input type="checkbox"/> / / /	<input type="checkbox"/> / /

○ Parents' tips: Activity: Help your child understand that collecting data helps us in solving problems, then let him/her read the word problem, collect the data given and tick his/her answers in the table.

Hint: This sign (/) means 1, and this (//) means 2, etc..... this sign is called "tally mark" and we use it for counting.

○ Aim: Collect data to answer questions.





Read, then answer:

10 athletes were running in a race for 600 meters. Athlete number (5) finished the race in 2 minutes. Athletes number (1), (7) and (8) finished the race after 3 minutes. Number (2), (3), (6), (9) and (10) finished the race after 4 minutes and finally athlete number (4) reached the finish line after 5 minutes.

Tick (✓):

Time taken	Number of athletes		
0 - 2 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/> //	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> /	<input type="checkbox"/> ///
3 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/> ///	<input type="checkbox"/> ////	<input type="checkbox"/> /
4 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/> //	<input type="checkbox"/> ####	<input type="checkbox"/> ///
5 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/> //	<input type="checkbox"/> ///	<input type="checkbox"/> /

Answer:

1 Who is the fastest athlete? Why?

.....

2 Who is the slowest athlete? Why?

.....

3 When did most of the athletes finish the race?

.....

- Subject integration: - English: Read the text.

Science: Communicate information with others in written forms.

- Math: Represent data in tables.

- Life skills: Problem solving - Critical thinking - Non-verbal communication.





Presenting Data

There are 4 ways to communicate data



1 Read and learn how we can communicate collected data:



Note
We can quickly communicate data using "graphs" to notice the similarities and differences between groups.

① Text:

1 athlete finished the race after 2 minutes.

3 athletes finished after 3 minutes.

5 athletes finished after 4 minutes.

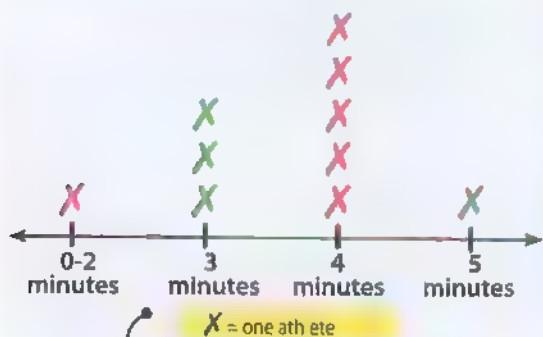
1 athlete finished after 5 minutes.



② Grouped dots:



③ Line plots:



④ Bar graph:



- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child understand that we can communicate the collected data to make them visual using 4 different methods "Text", "Grouped dots" and "Graph", and let him/her know that the "Graph" is the easiest and the best way to communicate data, then answer the questions.

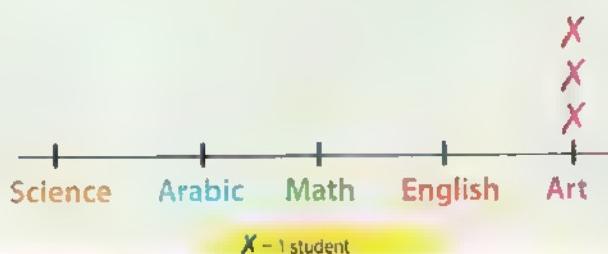
- Aim: - Communicate information with others in written forms.
- Represent and interpret data.



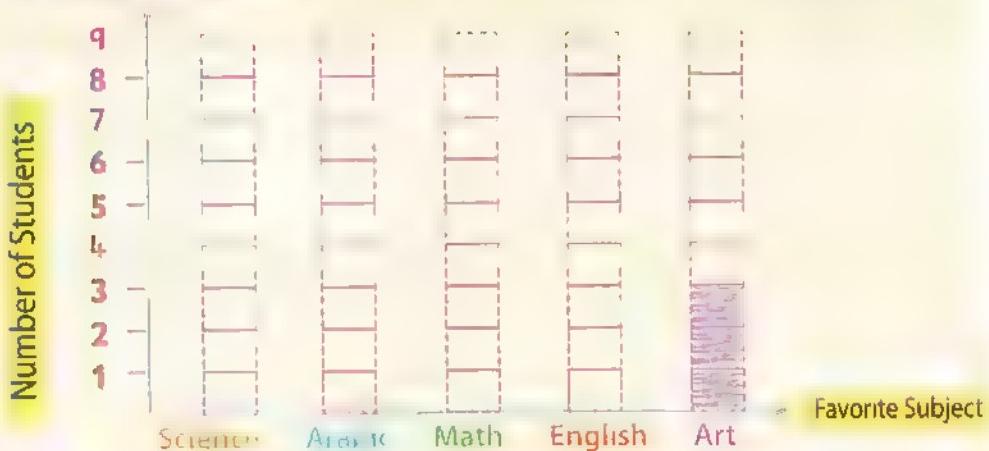
Represent the data in the table using "Line plots" and "Bar graph", then answer the question:

Favorite subject	Science	Arabic	Math	English	Art
Number of students	9	8	5	3	3

① Line plots



② Bar graph:



* In your opinion which way is the easier in communicating data?

Text

Line plots

Bar graph

- Subject integration: - English: Read the text.

- Math: Represent data in tables.

- Life skills: Problem solving - Critical thinking - Non-verbal communication.

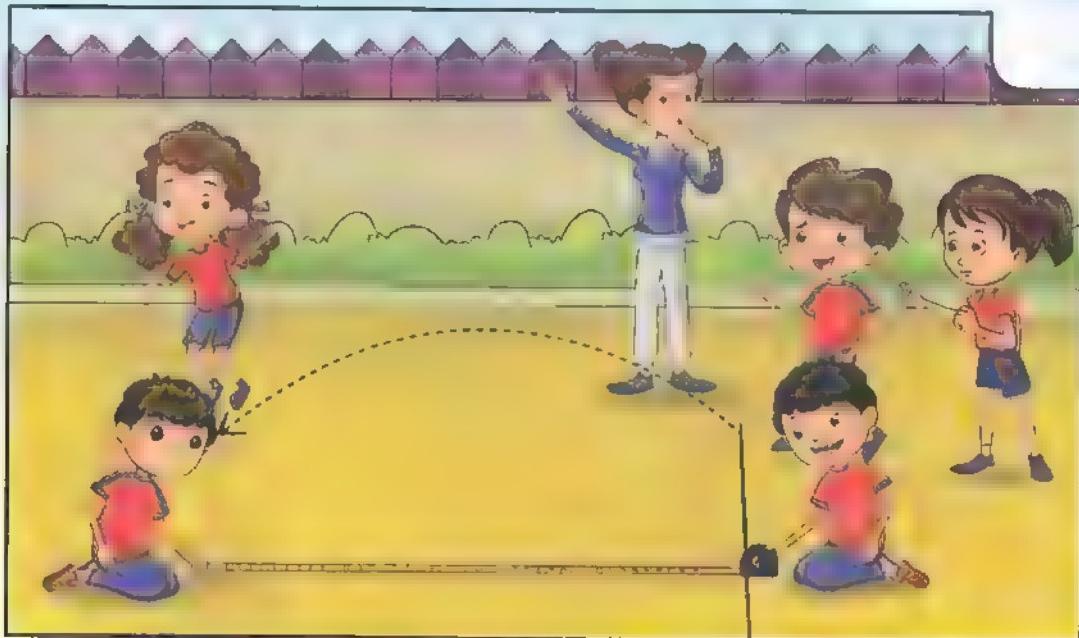


How Far Can We Jump?



2 Read, then tick (✓) :

There are 15 students in Sally and Ramy's class. They were competing "Who will jump the longest distance?" and the results were as follows:



- 1 student jumped a distance of 40 cm.
- 3 students jumped a distance of 70 cm.
- 6 students jumped a distance of 90 cm.
- 3 students jumped a distance of 130 cm.
- 2 students jumped a distance of 165 cm.

Distance jumped	Number of students		
0 - 40	<input type="checkbox"/> /	<input type="checkbox"/> //	<input type="checkbox"/> ///
41 - 80	<input type="checkbox"/> //	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ///	<input type="checkbox"/> ////
81 - 120	<input type="checkbox"/> ####	<input type="checkbox"/> ////	<input type="checkbox"/> ///
121 - 160	<input type="checkbox"/> ####	<input type="checkbox"/> #####	<input type="checkbox"/> ///
160+		<input type="checkbox"/> ####	<input type="checkbox"/> //

○ Parents' tips: Activity(2): Help your child read the given data about a competition made by the students to know "How far can each student jump?", then let him/her tick the answers in the table.

○ Aim: -Measure lengths using centimeters. • Collect data.

○ Subject integration:

- Math: Estimate and measure lengths using centimeters.

- Science: Design simple investigations to produce data that answer a question.

○ Life Skills: Problem solving - Collaboration - Decision making.





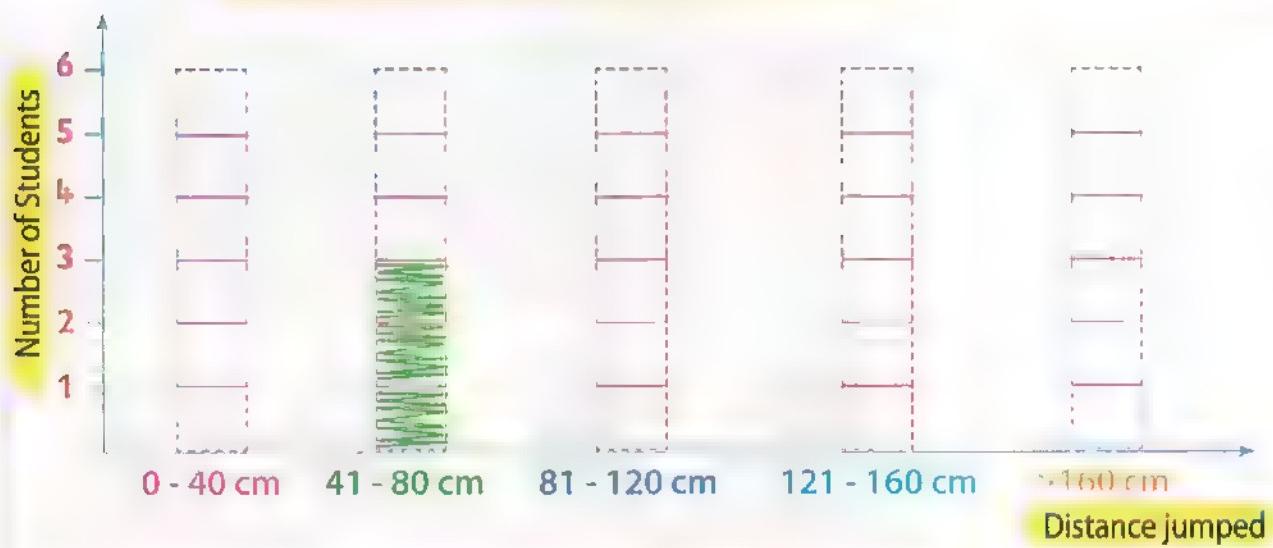
Graphing "How Far Can We Jump?"

Activity

3 Using the data table from the previous activity, complete the following graph, then answer:

Note

The key for decision making is to identify the results.



Answer:



- 1 Which range had the greatest number of students?
 0 - 40 cm 81-120 cm >160 cm
- 2 Which range had the least number of students?
 41- 80 cm 121-160 cm 0 - 40 cm
- 3 If there is a trench which is 80 cm wide, how many of these 15 students will be able to jump over it?
 4 11 5
- 4 How can we help the students who can't jump over the trench to cross it?

- Parents' tips: Activity(3): Help your child use the data table from the previous activity, to complete the graph, then answer the given questions.
- Aim: - Work cooperatively with a group of students.
- Represent and interpret data.
- Subject integration: - Math: Represent data using graph.
- Science: - Communicate information with others in written forms.
- Make a decision based on results.
- Life Skills: Decision-making - Critical thinking - Non-verbal communication.



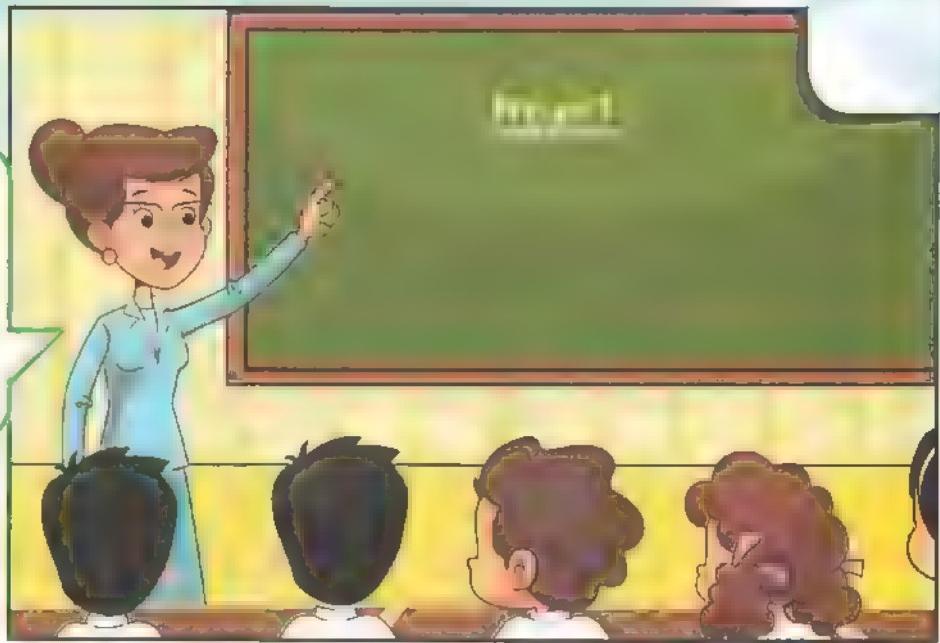


Asking for Help



Activity 1 Read, then answer:

Good morning. Today I will assign you a project to work on as a group "write and perform a play about being healthy".



Nada! You will make the costumes. Karim! You will write the script for the play. And, Ramy! You will make the props.



○ Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child read the story, then answer the given questions and think whether Sally is collaborative with her friends or not.

○ Aim: Identify and connect to the characters in a new story.





Or, about the video games.



What do you think?
Can we write the script about "the Egyptian Arabian horses?"

Great! We can also write about "the importance of spor

Oh your ideas are so poor!!
No, we will write about "Sara Ahmed" the first Egyptian woman who won an Olympic medal.

Tick (✓):

1 What is your opinion about the behavior of Sally towards Ramy and the other students? **Kind** **Hurtful**

2 Do you think that Sally collaborated well in this story?
 Yes **No**

3 In your opinion what should Ramy do to solve this problem?
 Ask for help **Shout**

○ **Subject integration:**

- English: Answer questions about the story.
- Applied science: Express personal feelings and identify others' feelings.

○ **Life skills:** Empathy - Reading - Non-verbal communication.



2 Continue the story reading, then answer:

Ramy asks his family for help to solve his problem.



○ Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child read the story to understand how Ramy's family helped him solve his problem, then let him/her answer the questions.

○ Aim: Develop strategies for dealing with hurtful behavior.



Why don't you forget about your idea and use Sally's idea instead, and everything will be okay?

Tick (✓):

1 If Ramy follows his mother's opinion, how do you think he will feel?

Happy

Sad

2 If Ramy follows his sister's opinion, how do you think he will feel?

Happy

Sad

3 Which opinion do you think is best for Ramy?

His mother's opinion

His sister's opinion

○ Subject Integration:

- English: Answer questions about the story.

- Applied science: Develop strategies for dealing with hurtful behavior.

○ Life Skills: Problem solving - Decision-making - Empathy - Reading.





Decision Making

Ramy followed his mother's opinion and everyone in the group explained why their idea is the best and they made a group vote.



3. Look at the voting results, then answer:

Note

To resolve a conflict, it is important to think about "How others feel?" This is called "Empathy".

Students' ideas	Number of votes
Nada's idea	Zero
Sally's idea	//
Karim's idea	Zero
Ramy's idea	//

Vote

Tick (✓):

1 Who won in this group vote?

- Sally and Ramy Nada and Karim Sally and Nada

2 What should the 2 winners do now about their ideas for the play?

- Fight Compromise Cry

3 To resolve any conflict, we should apply life skill.

- fighting empathy communication

4 Ramy's mother opinion helped this group of students to apply and life skill.

- decision making conflict problem solving

○ Parents' tips: Activity (3): Help your child, look at the given table and collect the data, then let him/her answer the questions to identify how Ramy and his friends solved their problem.

○ Aim: Develop strategies for dealing with hurtful behavior.

○ Subject integration:

- English: Answer questions about the text.

- Applied science: Develop strategies for dealing with hurtful behavior.

○ Life Skills: Decision-making - Empathy - Problem solving - Non-verbal communication





What Would You Do?

Activity 4

Tick (✓) the solution(s) for each case:

Use
Problem
Solving

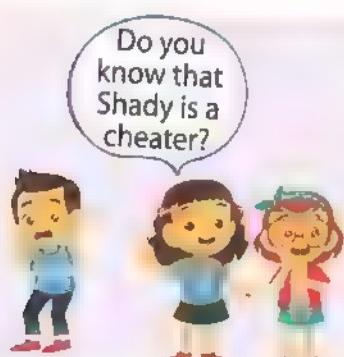


1 Your friend makes fun of someone in class.

- Ask your friend to stop.
- Get help from an adult.
- Say nothing and walk away.

2 Your friend tells your secret to others in the class.

- Ask for an apology.
- Cry.
- Get help from an adult.



3 Your friend spreads a rumor about someone in the class.

- Ask your friend to stop.
- Ask your friend to apologize to that kid.
- Walk away and find other friends to be with.

○ Parents' tips: Activity (4): Help your child read the given problems and discuss with him/her each problem, then let him/her choose the suitable answer to solve these problems.

○ Aim: Develop strategies for dealing with hurtful behaviors.

○ Subject integration:

- Vocational fields: Identify the good interpersonal skills.

- Applied science: - Develop strategies for dealing with hurtful behaviors.
 - Express empathy while communicating with others.

○ Life skills: Empathy - Problem solving - Critical thinking - Reading.





Commercials

Activity 1 Read, then answer:



○ Parents' tips: Activity (1): Assist your child to read the conversation above, then discuss with him/her how the product facts mentioned in a commercial can affect our decisions by giving examples on other commercials.

○ Aim: Analyze strategies in commercials used to sell a product.



○ Subject integration:

- English: Describe and compare characters in a story and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.
- Social studies: Explain why people must make economic choices.
- Vocational fields: Identify and demonstrate good interpersonal skills.

○ Life skills: Communication - Critical thinking - Decision making - Reading.



**Bandwagon:**

Is a type of propaganda technique that focuses to get the target audience.

From your reading, tick (✓):**1** What was Ramy singing?

- Movie song National anthem Commercial

2 Which audience did the commercial target?

- Kids Teenagers Adults

3 What was the product?

- Lollipops Cheesy snacks Chocolates

4 Did the commercial use images to persuade the audience?

- Yes No

5 Did the commercial use attractive packing?

- Yes No

6 Did the commercial use any famous people / or characters?

- Yes No

7 Did the music play a good role in the commercial?

- Yes No

○ Parents' tips: Help your child answer the questions from his/her reading and understanding of the previous conversation.





8 Did the commercial mention price offer?

Yes

No

9 The product is

healthy

unhealthy

10 The product's (facts) commercial

grabs attention

guides to a good decision

11 Is this product competing with other products?

Yes

No

Look at the poster, then tick (✓) :

1 Did this commercial use attractive design?

Yes

No

2 Did this commercial include price offer?

Yes

No

3 Is this product healthy?

Yes

No



○ Parents' tips: Help your child answer the questions from his/her reading and understanding of the previous conversation.





A New Product: Brainstorm

Activity

2 Use the "Selling Strategy List" to brainstorm ideas for your own product's commercial about a "New drink flavor":



Selling Strategy List

1 **Bandwagon:** Who is the intended audience?

Kids

Teenagers

Adults

2 What type is your product and what is its name?

3 Are you going to use words or images to persuade the audience?

Yes

No

4 Are you going to use colorful packing?

Yes

No

5 Are you going to use famous people or certain characters?

Yes

No

6 Are you going to use music?

Yes

No

7 Are you going to mention price sale?

Yes

No

8 What are your product facts?

9 Your product facts (description) are

Grabbing attention

Guiding to a good decision

10 Are you going to compete with other products?

Yes

No

- **Parents' tips:** Activity(2): Assist your child to understand the strategies used to make a product's commercial from the list above, then help him/her in brainstorming ideas to make his/her own commercial about a "New drink flavor" using the above "Selling strategy list" step by step.
- **Aim:**
 - Work collaboratively to brainstorm ideas for a product's commercial.
 - Use life skills strategies to create and present a commercial.
- **Subject integration:**
 - English: Build and express own ideas clearly.
 - Social studies: Explain why people must make economic choices.
- **Life Skills:** Communication - Critical thinking - Decision making.





Peer Assessment

Activity

After using the previous "Selling Strategy List", is the commercial idea going to give enough information to make a good choice?

Assessment

- The product's name is suitable.
- The commercial target the intended audience.

* Which strategies were used to grab the audience attention?

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Words/images | <input type="checkbox"/> Colorful packing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Price offer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Famous people/ Cartoon characters | |

- There were enough facts about the product.

* Did the product compete with other products?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

* Is there enough information to make a good choice?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

* Why?

* Commercials use life skills like

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Critical thinking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collaboration | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-management |

○ Parents' tips: Activity: Help your child listen and understand one of his/her classmates product's commercial carefully to be able to make a fair assessment.

- Aim:
 - Actively listen to others as they present.
 - Assess others' performance with honesty and empathy.

- Subject integration:
 - Science: Communicate information with others in oral and written forms.
 - Vocational fields: Work cooperatively with a group of students to accomplish a task.
- Life Skills: Critical thinking - Decision making - Non-verbal communication.





Strategies I Can Use



1 Read and learn the "Strategies" used in our life skills:



Collaboration

Sharing and working
with others.



Communication

Talking clearly and
understanding each
other.

$$9 \times 2 = 18$$

$$5 - 3 = 2$$

$$5 + 7 = 12$$

$$8 + 2 = 10$$



Critical Thinking

Practice thinking and
watch out for key ideas.

- Parents' tips: Activity(1): Help your child review the strategies used in his/her life skills.
- Aim: Review strategies used in life skills.





Yes!! This is the best choice.

Decision-making

Identifying results and making the right choices.



Empathy

Caring about others and respecting their feelings.



Problem-solving

Developing solutions.



Self-management

Setting goals and planning how to achieve them.



○ Subject integration:

- English: Infer the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words using a variety of strategies.
- Science: Communicate information with others in oral and written forms.

○ Life Skills: Critical thinking Reading.



My Goals

Activity 2

From the strategies in the previous page, answer the following:



● Which life skill(s) you practice best?

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collaboration | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Critical thinking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Decision-making | <input type="checkbox"/> Empathy | <input type="checkbox"/> Problem-solving |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Self-management | | |

● What are the strategies used?

.....
.....
.....



● Which life skill(s) you need to improve?

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collaboration | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Critical thinking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Decision-making | <input type="checkbox"/> Empathy | <input type="checkbox"/> Problem-solving |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Self-management | | |

● What are the strategies used to improve the life skill(s) you chose?

.....
.....
.....



● Which life skill will you use to achieve your goal?

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Empathy | <input type="checkbox"/> Collaboration | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-management |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|

○ Parents' tips: Activity(2): From the strategies review in the previous page, help your child identify the life skills that (A) he/she is practicing best, (B) needs to improve and what are the strategies that he/she will use in each case? And let him/her mention which life skill is used to achieve his/her goal.

○ Aim: Set personal goals.

○ Subject integration: - English: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.

- Science: Communicate information with others in oral and written forms.

○ Life Skills: Critical thinking - Self-management.





Our Class Pledge



Read and learn the following pledge:

Pledge:
Is a promise to ourselves
and others.

We pledge to...

Show kindness and respect to others.

Encourage and promote a feeling of community
and friendship throughout our school.

Show empathy to others who need help.

Never bully anyone.

Forgive others.



○ **Parents' tips:** Activity: Help your child understand what the word "Pledge" means, and let him/her read the given pledge and discuss it together.

○ **Aim:** Collaborate to create a class pledge.

○ **Subject integration:**

- **Applied Sciences:** Communicate information with others in oral and written forms.

- **Vocational fields:** Work cooperatively with a group of students to accomplish a task.

○ **Life Skills:** Critical thinking - Collaboration - Empathy - Reading.





Project

A Class Pledge

Collaborate with your classmates to write a "Class Pledge":

You must:

- Use your best handwriting.
 - Use a capital letter at the beginning of every sentence.
 - Put a full stop at the end of every sentence.
 - Write correct spelling.
 - Re-read your own writing and fix things up.

This image shows a blank certificate template. At the top, there is a decorative red ribbon banner with a yellow center containing faint text that is mostly illegible. Below the banner are seven horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page, intended for signatures or official markings. At the bottom right, there is a field labeled "Signature" and another labeled "Date". To the right of these labels is a circular red seal with a scalloped edge and a ribbon banner at the bottom.



Self-assessment

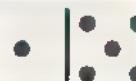
Tick (✓) the learning outcomes you have learned through the chapter:

- The meaning of "life skills".
- Strategies of critical thinking.
- Data collection and answer questions.
- Length measurement.
- Work cooperatively.
- Communicate information with others.
- Strategies development to deal with hurtful behaviors.
- Analysis of strategies used in a commercial.
- Work collaboratively to brainstorm ideas for a commercial.
- Set personal goals.
- Collaborate to develop a class pledge.

Al-Adwan oasis



Circle the odd one out in each as shown in the given example:



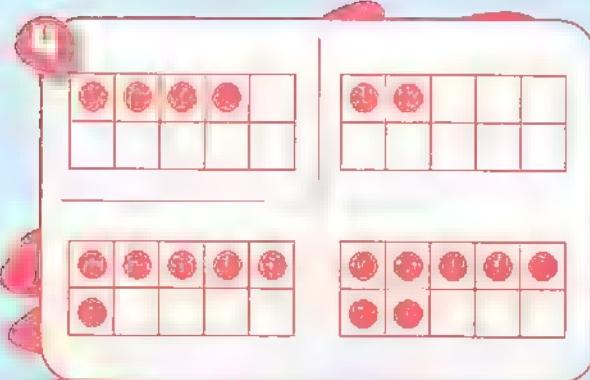
3

$2+2=4$

$5+2=7$

$4+4=8$

$3+3=6$



5



How old am I?

Directions: Read the descriptions of the kids to find out their ages. Write the kids' ages below.

- Amir is 3 years older than Nora.
- Karim is the same age as Mariam.
- Samir is 2 years older than Amir.
- Nora is 9 years old.
- Mariam is 3 years younger than Samir, and 2 years older than Hala.



CHAPTER 2

"Making a Healthy Body"



Explore

- Students explore how we use our bodies.
- Students discover habits that keep our bodies healthy, and working properly.



Learn

- Students identify the function of specific parts of the body (such as the skin provides protection).
- Students explore the importance of taking care of our bodies so that the parts and organs work properly.



Create

- Students author and illustrate a book for younger students about the human body parts and their functions.

Pacing Guide

Week 1: Healthy Habits

WEEK 1

Discover



Students will:

- Discover what it means to have a healthy body.
- Contrast healthy and unhealthy habits.
- Set a goal for making healthy choices.

- Identify and track healthy habits over time.
- Create an energizing classroom activity for students when they need a break.

- Habit

- Brain break
- Energy

Learn



Students will:

- Discover how skin protects us.
- Conduct an experiment to test the effect of sunscreen on skin.

- Identify how bones and muscles work together in the body.
- Build a model of a finger that can move.

- Diagram
- Organ
- Skin
- Sunscreen

- Bones
- Muscles



- Discover what happens to food when it is eaten.
- Build a model of the stomach digesting food.

- Digestion
- Nutrients
- Stomach

- Identify important facts within a written text.
- Model movement of blood through the body.
- Create a poem about the heart.

- Artery
- Contract
- Expand
- Heart
- Vein



- Learn how to measure pulse and record heart rate data.
- Test hypotheses about the impact of exercise on heart rate.
- Analyze test results.

- Heart rate
- Hypothesis
- Pulse



Students will:

- Review learning through a group reflection.
- Identify the steps of the writing process.
- Collaborate to determine individual responsibilities within a group.

- Complete the writing process with a final rewrite.
- Speak confidently when sharing.
- Reflect and self-assess quality of work and use of life skills.

- Drafting
- Planning
- Publishing
- Reusing

- Writing process



Ramy & Sally Choices



1 Read the following about "Ramy & Sally", then answer:

After school I went out for running with my dad. Running help my body feel well. Specially when I drink good amount of water and eat fruits, which give me more energy".



From your reading; write 3 of Ramy's choices:

.....
.....
.....

Ramy's choices are:

healthy unhealthy

After school I went back home, I ate chips as a snack and drank soda as I thought they can give me energy. But this turned to upset my stomach. So, I sat on the couch and played video games.



From your reading; write 3 of Sally's choices:

.....
.....
.....

Sally's choices are:

healthy unhealthy

- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Assist your child to read the texts above, then discuss with him/her the choices of each of (Ramy & Sally) & let him/her answer the questions.
- Aim: Discover what it means to have a healthy body.
- Subject integration: - English: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.
- Science: Explain the connection between healthy behaviors and personal health.
- Life skills: Self-management - Reading.



Healthy & Unhealthy

Activity 2

Draw ☺ for the healthy choices, and ☹ for the unhealthy choices:



Shouting to
each other



Brushing teeth



Drinking milk



Sleeping early
(10 to 12 hours)



Exercising
(being active)



Drinking soda
drinks



Eating junk
food every day

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child identify the healthy choices & the unhealthy choices in the given examples.
- Aim: Contrast healthy and unhealthy habits.
- Subject integration: - Science: Explain the connection between healthy behaviors and personal health.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Decision making - Self-management.



"Making similar choices over & over again are called **Habits"**



Activity 3 Tick(✓) to categorize the following activities into "Healthy" & "Unhealthy" habits:

Activities	Healthy habits	Unhealthy habits
Playing video games all day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washing hands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating fruits & vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating sweets instead of lunch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drinking milk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drinking water throughout the day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skipping breakfast every morning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharing your feelings when you are sad or upset	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Parents' tips: Activity (3): Help your child categorize the healthy & unhealthy habits in the given table.
- Aim: Contrast healthy and unhealthy habits.
- Subject integration: - English: Read and understand informational texts.
- Science: Explain the connection between healthy behaviors and personal health.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Decision making Self-management.



My Choices

Activity 4

Read the "Strategies to Stay Healthy", then tick (✓) the "healthy habits" you are doing only:

cccccc

Strategies to stay healthy

- Get enough sleep
- Eat healthy
- Stay active
- Stay calm

"Making choices to practice healthy habits, will help us make healthy mind and body".



Answer:

1 What happens to our bodies when we choose the healthy habits?

- We get sick less often.
- We feel angry.
- We have more energy to play.
- We study better.
- We make healthy mind and body.



2 How many healthy habit(s) you didn't tick from the

"Strategies to stay healthy" list?

3 Do you want to set this healthy habit as a goal to achieve?

- Yes.
- No.



○ Parents' tips: Activity (4): Discuss with your child the "Strategies to Stay Healthy" & how practicing each healthy habit in the list helps us make healthy mind & body, then let him/her tick the healthy habits they already do & answer the questions.

○ Aim: Contrast healthy and unhealthy habits.

○ Subject integration: - English: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Decision making - Self-management.



Healthy Habits

Activity 1 Read & notice how articles are written, then answer:



Title • Tells what you are about to read.

HEALTHY HABITS

Subheading

- Tells what you are about to read.
- Written in bold print.

Get enough sleep: When we do not get enough sleep, we get out of energy and mood. Getting enough sleep helps our bodies stay healthy, energetic and helps our brains think better.



Image

Sleep helps you think better

Middle paragraph

- Gives us details about the subheading.

Stay active: Exercising, such as walking 1 hour every day, helps us stay active and help our bodies stay strong. Staying active can improve our mood, strengthen our bodies and help us focus at school.



Caption

- Focuses our attention
- Describes the picture.

Sports help you stay active

Tick (✓)

1 When we do not get enough sleep, we get out of energy the next day.

Yes No

2 Among the benefits of getting enough sleep is

our bodies stay healthy thinking better getting out of mood

3 Exercising every day does not give energy.

Yes No

4 Among the benefits of staying active is

feeling more alert getting tired focusing at school

- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Assist your child to read the "Article", notice the underlined information & ask him/her what do they observe different about this reading. Then, discuss with him/her that articles have different features, they have a "Title"; & the texts are broken up into "Middle paragraphs", each have a "Subheading" which is connected to the title, and that the "Pictures" have "Captions". And let him/her answer the given questions after understanding.
- Aim: Identify healthy habits.





Now, read and underline the benefits of healthy habits, then answer:



Tell ...

HEALTHY HABITS

Stay positive & calm: When we spend too much time staring at TV screens and video games, this can be stressful. It is important to leave positive attitude when something goes wrong, to improve our mood and help our bodies fight illness. We must enjoy quite calm activities such as reading and walking.



Taking a walk
is a quite
calm activity



Eating healthy: If we eat sweet snacks every day we can harm our bodies. It is important to think about our food choices. Healthy food gives us the nutrients our bodies need and energy to study and play.



Fruits,
vegetables
and grains are
healthy foods.

Answer:

1 Fighting is a healthy habit.

Yes.

No.

2 Write 1 benefit of staying positive and calm.

.....

3 Eating sweet snacks our bodies.

4 Write 1 benefit of eating healthy.

.....

○ Subject integration:

- English: • Identify text features such as headings, subheadings.
• Write informative texts to examine the topic ideas.
- Science: Identify the benefits of healthy habits such as exercising to keep our bodies healthy.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Self-management - Reading.



Healthy Habits Tracker



Set your goal for healthy habits, then use the below chart to track your achievements in 30 days.



HABIT	
Get enough sleep	

Goal: /30 Achieved /30

DAILY TRACKER											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

HABIT	
Stay positive and calm	

Goal: /30 Achieved /30

DAILY TRACKER											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

HABIT	
Stay active	

Goal: /30 Achieved /30

DAILY TRACKER											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

HABIT	
-------	--

Goal: /30 Achieved /30

DAILY TRACKER											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

HABIT	
-------	--

Goal: /30 Achieved /30

DAILY TRACKER											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

- **Parents' tips:** Activity (2): Discuss with your child the healthy habits that he/she is not doing, then encourage him/her to set these habits as a goal & use the "Habits Tracker" to motivate him/her to achieve their goal by tracking themselves in 30 days.
- **Aim:** Identify and track healthy habits over time.
- **Subject Integration:** - English: Read and understand informational texts.
- Science: Explain the connection between healthy behaviors and personal health.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Decision making - Self-management - Non-verbal communication.



Brain Break

"Our brains work very hard during the day and it is important to give our brains a break by moving our bodies, which is a great way to gain energy".

Activity 3,

Use the below "YOGA cards" when you need to have a brain break:

Yoga EXERCISES

Tick (✓) :

* This activity helped me stay healthy because I

stayed calm

ate healthy

stayed active

got enough sleep

- **Parents' tips:** Activity (3): Help your child understand the meaning of a brain break & its importance to our bodies to help us stay focused & energetic, then start using these cards in their break time & let him/her search for other interesting brain break activities.
- **Aim:** Create an energizing classroom activity for students when they need a break.
- **Subject integration:** - English: Read and understand informational texts.
- Science: Explain the connection between healthy behaviors and personal health.
- **Life skills:** Problem-solving - Self-management - Decision making - Non-verbal communication.

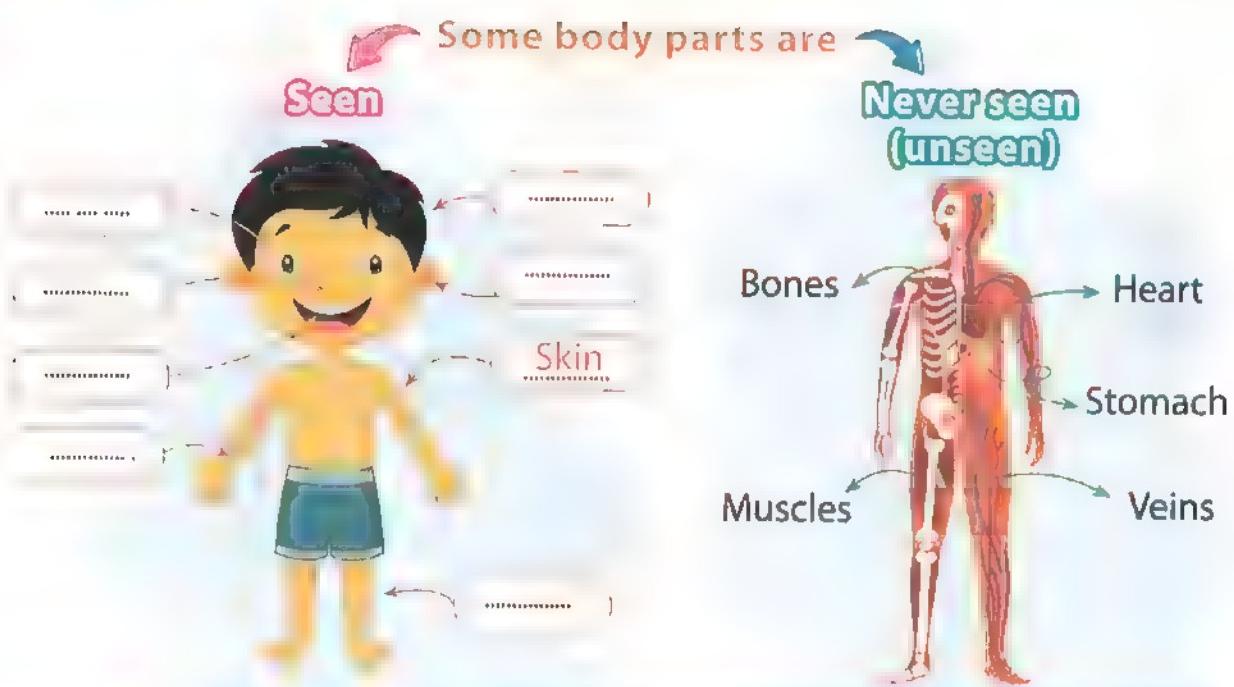


3

Map of The Human Body

"A special type of pictures with labels that show the names of different parts are called **diagrams**".

Learn, then answer:



Put (✓) or (✗):

- 1 Heart, nose and stomach are seen body parts. ()
- 2 Bones, muscles and veins are unseen body parts. ()
- 3 Skin is a seen body part. ()
- 4 Diagram is a special kind of picture with labels. ()

○ Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child understand that we have different body parts some are seen (outer parts) and others are unseen (inside our bodies), then let him/her write the names of the body parts on the shown diagram & answer the questions.

- Aim: Identify the Human body.
- Subject integration: - Science: Identify external and internal parts of the human body.
- English: Read and understand the texts.
- Life skills: Critical thinking.



Are We Similar?

Color (👍) for the similar pictures, and (👎) for the different pictures, then tick (✓) the reason for each:

Category 2



and



Because....

- They have the same colors.
- They have different colors.



and



Because....

- They have the same colors.
- They have different colors.



and



Because....

- Their shapes & colors are the same.
- Their shapes & colors are different.



and



Because....

- Their colors & surfaces are the same.
- Their colors & surfaces are different.



and



Because....

- They have the same heights.
- They have different heights.

○ **Parents' tips:** Activity (2): Let your child look at the pictures to notice the similarities & differences between each two pictures & discuss with him/her the reason behind their choices.

○ **Aim:** Identify differences between objects.

○ **Subject integration:** - English: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.

○ **Life skills:** Critical thinking.





Our Skin Protects Us

Activity 3

Read, then answer:

Organ

Is a certain part in the human body that has a specific function.

I'm the skin.

I'm the largest **organ** in your body (weigh 4 kilograms). I'm made up of multiple layers, some are seen & others are under the surface.

I protect you from harmful **germs** & **sunrays**; I also keep your body **fluids** inside & your body temperature **constant**.

You must take care of me to stay healthy by avoiding exposing me too long to harmful sunrays, by **covering up** or by using **sunscreen**.



From your reading about the "Skin", answer the following:

What is it?

How must we protect it?

- Parents' tips: Activity (3): Assist your child to understand the text above introducing the "SKIN" as a body organ & discuss with him/her its importance to our bodies, then let him/her underline how the skin protects us & how we must protect it, to be able to answer the questions.

- Aim: Discover how skin protects our bodies.





Complete using the given words:

largest - Diagram - seen - unseen - similar - sunscreen - fluids - germs - constant

- 1** Eyes, ears , nose and skin are body parts.
- 2** is a special type of pictures with labels.
- 3** Bones, muscles and heart are body parts.
- 4** The skin color of your hands are
- 5** Skin is the organ in the human body.
- 6** Skin keeps your body inside.
- 7** Skin protects you from harmful
- 8** Skin keeps your body temperature
- 9** Using protects your skin from harmful sunrays.



○ **Subject integration:**

- English: Read and understand informational texts.
- Science: Identify external and internal parts and functions of the human body such as skin provides protection.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Non-verbal communication.

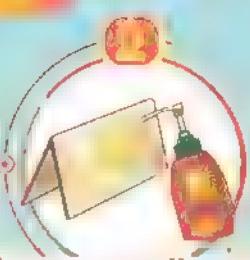




Protecting Our Skin

Experiment

Let us do an experiment to investigate the effect of using/not using the sunblock, then record your observations:



Scientific investigation
- Record what you observe.
- Analyze your data.

Hypothesis (prediction)



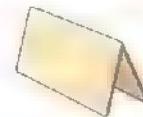
Side with
No sunscreen



Side with
sunscreen

Try it / Your observation

- Construction paper color
- faded
- get dark



- Construction paper color
- faded
- get dark



Hypothesis is what we think will happen (predict) based on what we know.



- **Parents' tips:** Discuss with your child the effect of sunblock on our skin, then let him/her follow the steps of the experiment & let him/her predict the results of using or not using the sunscreen, and compare it to the results he/she will observe.
- **Aim:** Conduct an experiment to test the effect of sunscreen on skin.
- **Subject integration:** - **English:** Ask and answer questions about the experiments.
Science: Perform an experiment and write your observation.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Problem solving - Self-management - Decision making Reading.



Investigation of Conclusions

Activity 1 Tick (✓) to analyze the observation data of the previous experiment:

Conclusion

Describe our decision based on thinking & using evidence.

Analyze data

• What happened to the side without sunscreen?



Color changes.

Stays the same.



• How the side with sunscreen differs from the other?

Color darkened. Color faded.

Conclusion

"Sunscreen protects our skin's original color due to the production of **melanin**".



Melanin

is the **pigment** that gives the skin its color

- Production of melanin protects the skin from sunburns.

- **Parents' tips:** Activity (1): Help your child answer the given questions to analyze his/her collected data from their observations, and discuss with him/her the conclusion based on their analysis & how melanin protects our skin.
- **Aim:** Analyzing observation data of an experiment.
- **Subjects integration:** English: Read and understand the texts.
- Science: Ask questions that can be investigated using simple tests.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Decision making - Reading.





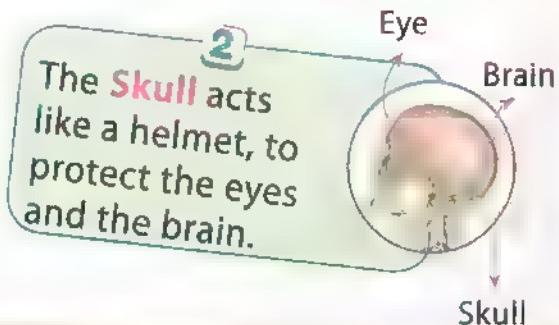
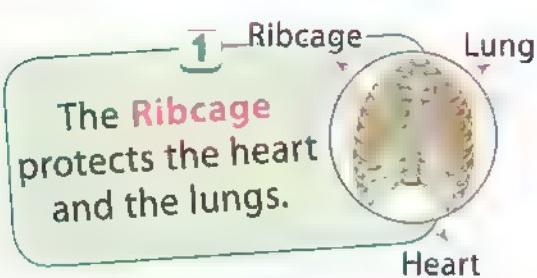
Bones & Muscles Work Together

"Your body is made of many parts that work together to keep you alive."

Activity 1 Read & understand, then answer:



- We also do a great job protecting your soft organs such as:



- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Assist your child to understand the given information introducing the "Bones" & the "Muscles" as 2 different body systems, then let him/her underline how do they work to help us move & do all our activities and how do they protect the organs of our bodies.
- Aim: Identify how bones and muscles work together in the body.



From your readings about the “Bones & Muscles”, answer:

How do they work?

How do they protect us?

Put (✓) or (✗):



- 1 Muscles and bones work together. ()
- 2 Bones make up skeleton. ()
- 3 Ribcage protects the brain and lungs. ()
- 4 Skull protects hard organs. ()
- 5 When muscles move, the skeleton moves too. ()

★ Do you think that “staying active” and “eating healthy” make your bones and muscles stronger?

Yes

No

○ Subject integration:

- English: Read and understand informational texts.
- Science: Identify external and internal parts and functions of the human body such as bones and muscles.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication - Problem-solving - Reading.

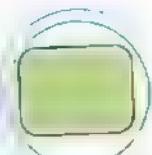
Mechanical Finger

Let us do an experiment to build a mechanical finger, then answer:

Tools



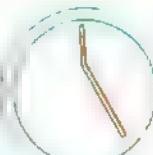
Pencil



Cardstock



Scissors



Straw



Tape



30 cm
of yarn

Try it
yourself.

1

Pointer finger



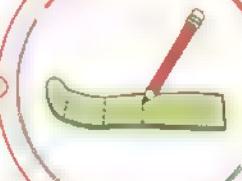
Trace your pointer
finger on a piece
of cardstock.

2



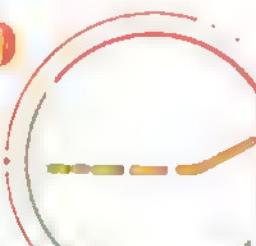
Cut out the
traced finger.

3



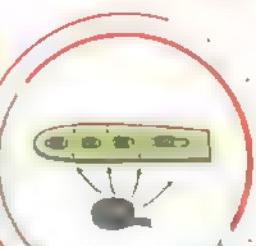
Draw lines where your
finger bends (3lines),
then bend the paper
finger along the lines
(to make joints).

4



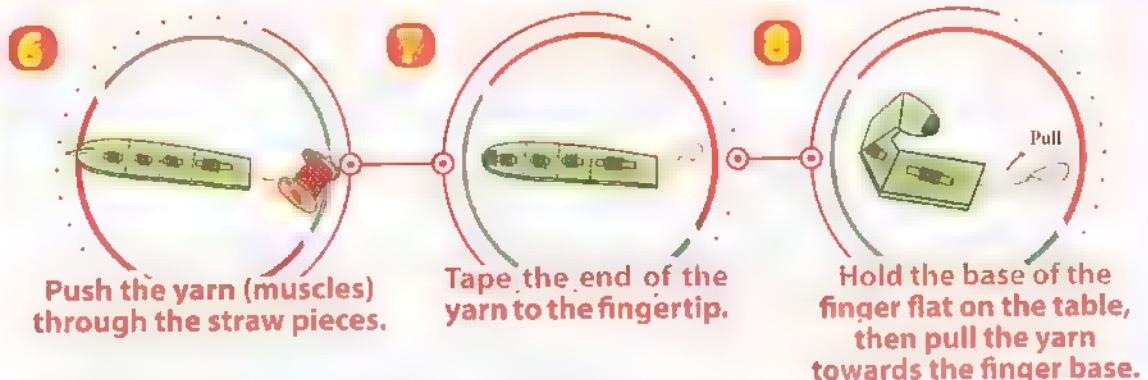
Cut the straw into
4 small pieces (to make bones).

5



Tape a piece of straw on to
the 4 sections of the finger.

- Parents' tips: Help your child, read & follow the experiment steps to build a mechanical finger model to test out how the parts will work together when he/she will pull the yarn to make the finger move, then discuss with him/her what he/she observed & how this experiment shows us how muscles (tendons) & bones work together to help move the finger, then answer the questions.
- Aim: Build a model of a finger that can move.



Observation: "By pulling the yarn, the straw pieces moves"

Conclusion: The muscles & bones work together to help us move.

A "tendon" helps the finger bend, however muscles pull on the tendons to make them move.

Tick (✓) :

A The straw represents

bones

muscles (or tendons)

B The yarn represents

bones

muscles (or tendons)

C Pieces of card stock represents

finger

wrist

○ Subject integration:

- English: Ask and answer questions about the experiments.

- Science: Perform an experiment and record observation.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication - Collaboration - Problem-solving - Reading.



What Happens to the Food You Eat?

Activity

Read, then answer:

1
Sally, what's wrong with you?!
You look so tired!

3

"Oh! This is an unhealthy habit dear!! Our teacher told us that eating breakfast is too healthy, and that the food we eat is the fuel, which contains different nutrients, that give us energy and keep our bodies working well all the day.

Hi, Ramy I'm just feeling out of energy because, I skipped my breakfast today.

Float your reading, complete:

- 1 Sally's unhealthy choice was
- 2 The food we eat is the
- 3 Food contains different

★ What is the healthy habit that Sally must set as a goal to achieve?

Eating healthy.

Skipping breakfast.

- Parents' tips: Activity: Assist your child to read the conversation above, and help him/her understand that our choices may affect our health, then let him/her answer the given questions
 - Discuss with your child that when we eat our meals the food goes through a process called "Digestion" to break down the food and provide us with energy & keep our bodies healthy.
- Aim: Discover the benefits of the food we eat.



4

And, she also said, that our bodies give us **signals** when we need to eat, such as stomach grumbling when we are hungry. And she explained what is **digestion** and how it happens.

Digestion

It is the process that changes the food we eat into a simpler form.

(A) Mouth

- Digestion starts by **chewing** the food using our **teeth** to cut food into smaller pieces.
- **Saliva** (liquid in mouth) softens the food to break-down.
- After **swallowing**, the muscles push food into the "stomach".



(B) Stomach

- It is a large **muscular** organ that helps to digest food.
- Inside the stomach, muscles move the **acidic juice** inside, to break down the food small enough to get nutrients.

"Digested food leaves the stomach and moves to the intestines to continue the digestion process. The nutrients are carried away in the blood, spreading energy to all body parts."

★ Do you think that eating healthy helps your body to get more nutrients?

Yes.

No.

○ **Subject integration:**

- **English:** Read and understand informational texts.
- **Science:** Identify external and internal parts of the human body and their functions such as stomach that helps in digesting food.

- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Self-management - Reading.



From your previous reading, complete using the given words:

swallow - digestion - saliva - nutrients - muscular - teeth -
signals - acidic juice - intestines

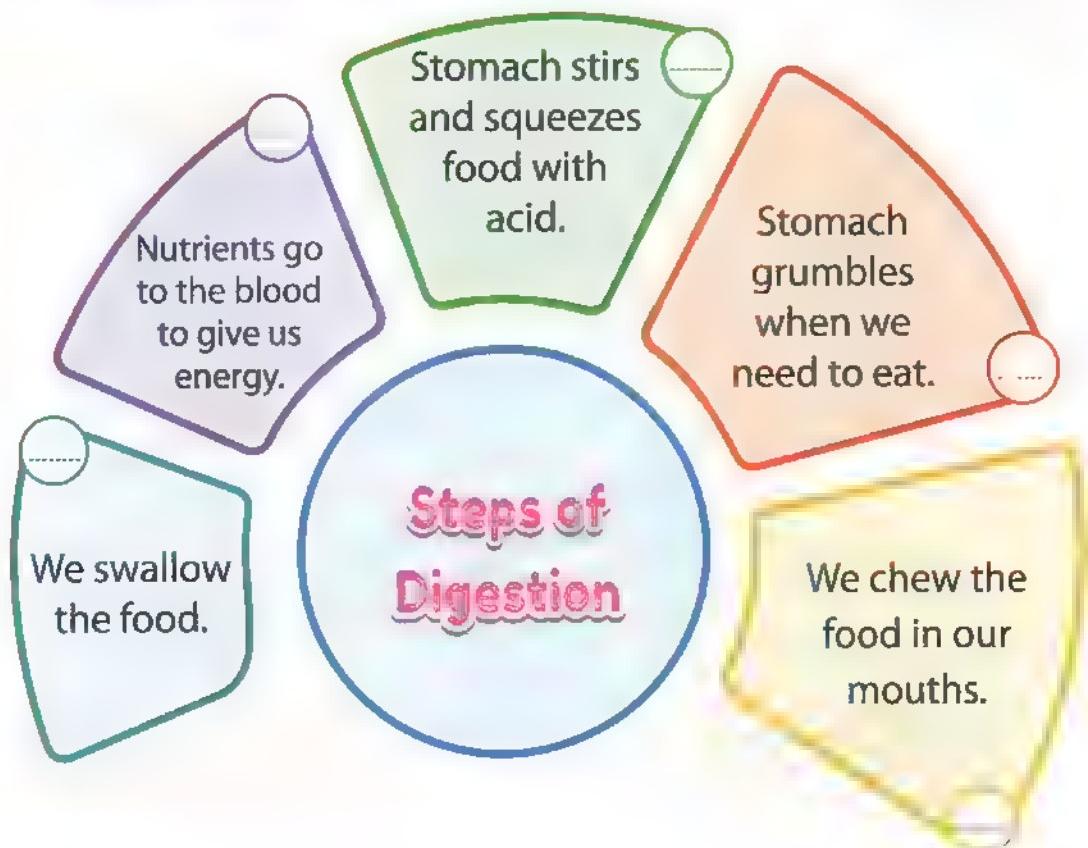
- 1 Our bodies give us signals when we need to eat.
- 2 The liquid in your mouth is called
- 3 We chew the food using our
- 4 When we the food, the muscles push the food into the stomach.
- 5 Stomach is a large organ.
- 6 The process that changes the food we eat into a simpler form is called
- 7 Our stomach contains that mixes with the food.
- 8 Digested food leaves the stomach and moves to the to continue the digestion process.
- 9 When food is digested, are carried away into the blood to give us energy.



○ Parents' tips: Let your child answer the given questions on what he/she has learned in the previous activity.



Arrange the steps of digestion (1-5):



Answer:

1 Where does digestion start?

.....
2 Where do the nutrients go to give us energy?

○ Parents' tips: Let your child answer the questions on what he/she has learned in the previous activity.



How the Stomach Works

Lemon juice

Let us do an experiment to make a stomach model & see how it works, then record our observations:

Tools



Pour the lemon juice into the plastic bag.

Lemon acts like the acid in your stomach.

Break the cracker into few pieces.

As your teeth do before you swallow.

Put the cracker pieces into the bag and zip it up.

Like when the food enters your stomach.

Carefully, shake the mixture with a hand and use the other hand to gently squeeze the mixture.

As the stomach muscles squeeze and stir the food in the acid.

- **Parents' tips:** Help your child read & follow the experiment steps to build a stomach model & see how it works during the digestion process, then let him/her record their observations.
- **Aim:** Build a model of the stomach and how it digests food.



Observation

The crackers

remained as it is

broke down into smaller pieces

Conclusion

"Both stomach muscles & acidic juice work together to digest food to get nutrients".

Put (✓) or (✗):

- 1 The plastic bag acts like the stomach. ()
- 2 The lemon juice acts like the acid. ()
- 3 The stomach muscles do all the digestion job alone. ()
- 4 Grinding the crackers into small pieces acts like chewing. ()

Answer:

- 1 Why do we need to digest the food we eat?
.....

- 2 How does the stomach digest food?
.....

○ Subject integration:

- English: Ask and answer questions about experiments.
- Science: Perform an experiment and record observation.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Collaboration - Reading.





My Heart

Read, then answer:



I'm the heart.

I'm the strongest organ in your body. I do a great job, I **beat** and **push** blood through your body to keep you alive.

Structure:

I am a **muscular organ**, in the size of your **fist** and as you grow, I grow too.

Location:

I lie behind your **ribs**, between your 2 **lungs** slightly to the left.

From your reading, complete:

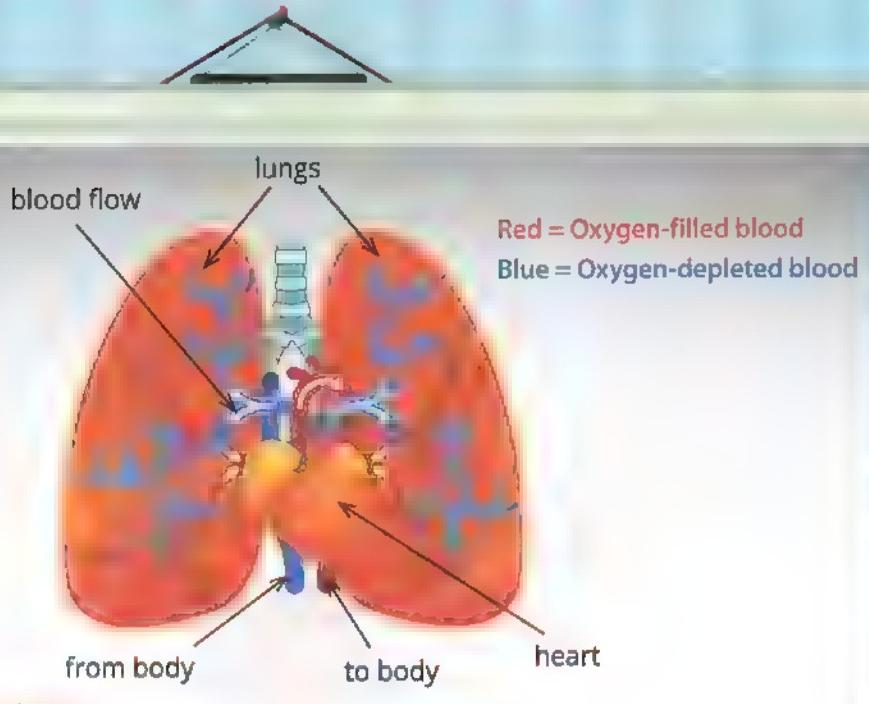
- 1 The heart is a organ.
- 2 The heart is in the size of your
- 3 The heart lies between
- 4 The heart is the strongest
- 5 The heart and blood through your body.

○ Parents' tips: Activity (1): Assist your child to understand the above text introducing the "Heart" as a body organ and describing its location in the human body, its structure & how it works, then let him/her answer the questions.

○ Aim: Identifying the structure of the heart.



"Structure of Heart & How it works"



The heart to beat on its own "automatically" many times per minute.

Filled with blood Pushing blood

Tick (✓):

1 The heart is divided into

- 3 pieces 2 sides

2 The heart automatically to beat.

- contracts expands contracts & expands

3 The heart expands when

- pushing blood it's filled with blood

4 The heart contracts when

- pushing blood it's filled with blood

Subjects integration:

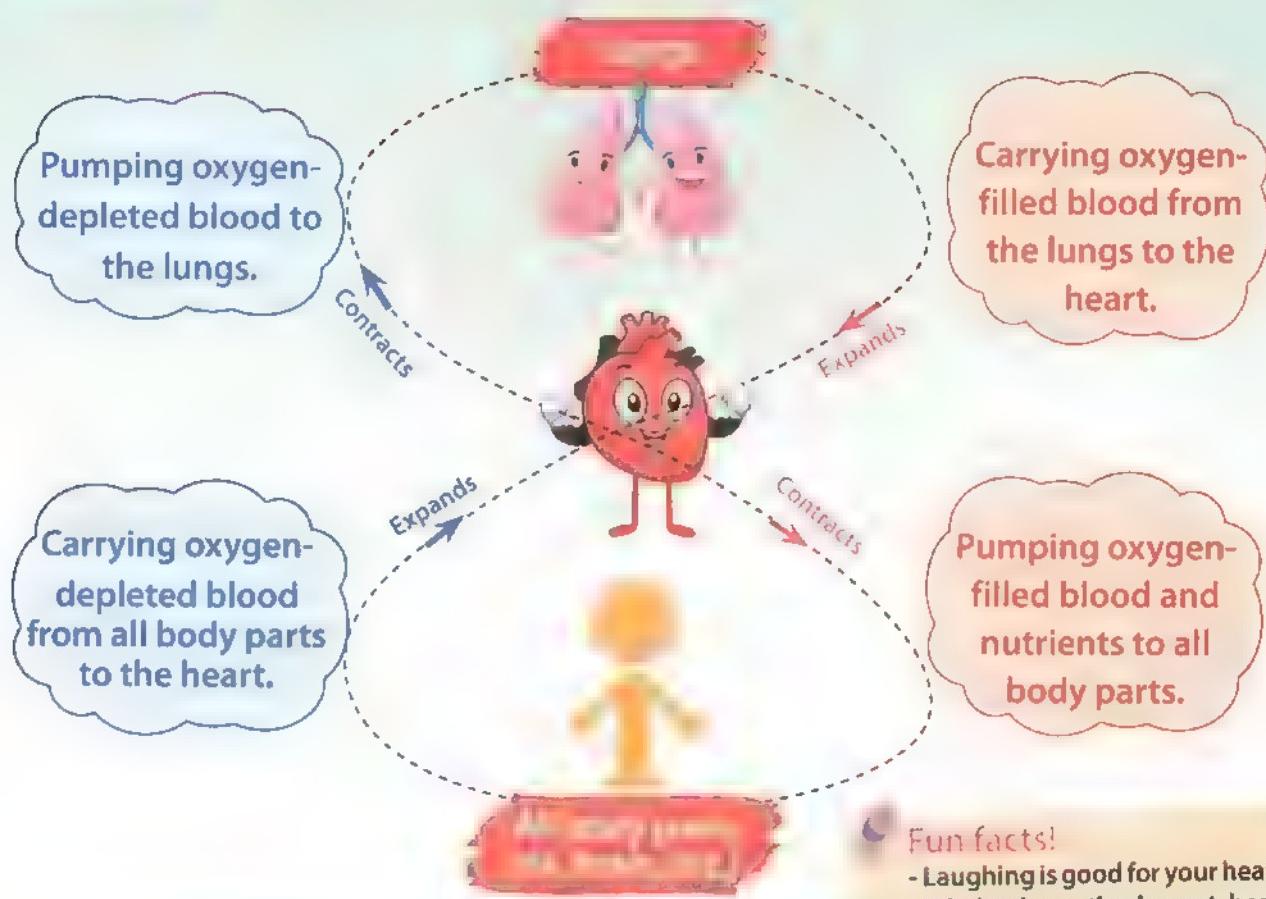
- English: Read and understand informational texts.
- Science: Identify external and internal parts and functions of the human body such as heart and how it pumps blood.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication - Reading.



Path of Blood Through the Heart



Trace the dots to show, the path of blood through the heart:



Fun facts!

- Laughing is good for your heart.
- Whales have the largest heart of mammals.

Complete:

- 1 pumps oxygen and nutrients to all body parts.
- 2 The heart receives blood from lungs.
- 3 Heart pumps oxygen-depleted blood to the

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child understand how the heart keeps the blood moving through your body carrying the oxygen we breathe from the air&the nutrients from the food we eat to all parts of our bodies through its expansion & contraction processes, then let him/her answer the questions.
- Aim: Model movement of blood through the body.
- Subject integration: - English: Read and understand informational texts.
- Science: Identify the path of the blood through the heart & the whole body.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Self-management - Reading.



Stethoscope Model

Let us do an experiment to make a stethoscope model, then record your observation:

Try to
make it at
home.

Stethoscope:

It is a tool used by doctors to hear our heart beats.



Tools



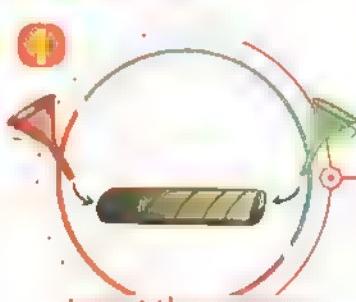
2 plastic funnels



Long board tube



Tape



Insert the narrow ends of the funnels into the board tube ends.



Fix them together using the tape.



Place one end of the stethoscope on your partner's chest & the other on your ear, and listen.

Observation

What did you listen?

Heart beats.

Music.

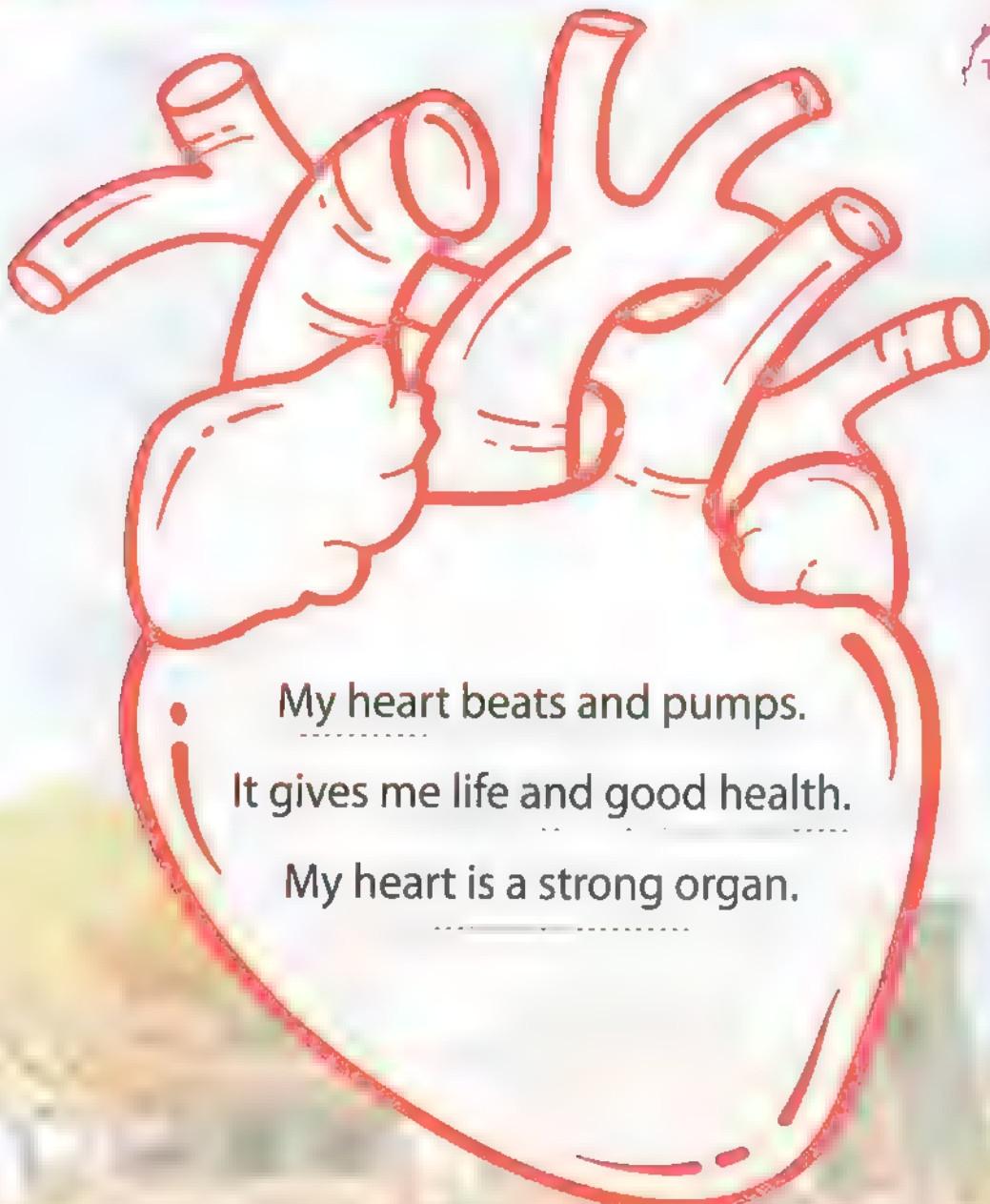
Nothing.

- **Parents' tips:** Discuss with your child the use of the "Stethoscope", then help him/her read & follow the experiment steps to make a stethoscope model & see how it works, and let him/her record their observations.
- **Aim:** Building a model for a stethoscope.
- **Subject integration:** - English: Ask and answer questions about experiments.
- Science: Perform an experiment and record observation.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Communication - Collaboration - Problem-solving - Reading.



About My Heart

Activity (3) Read a "short poem"(or sentences) about the heart:



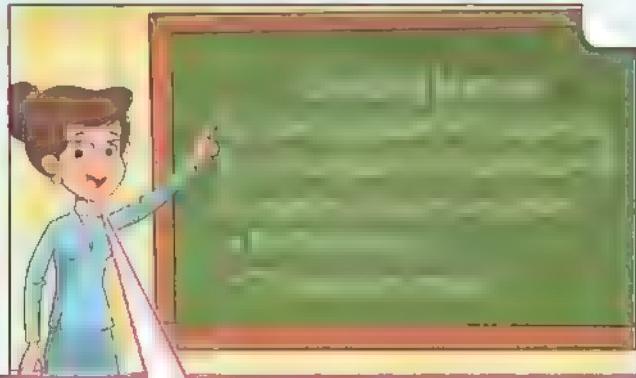
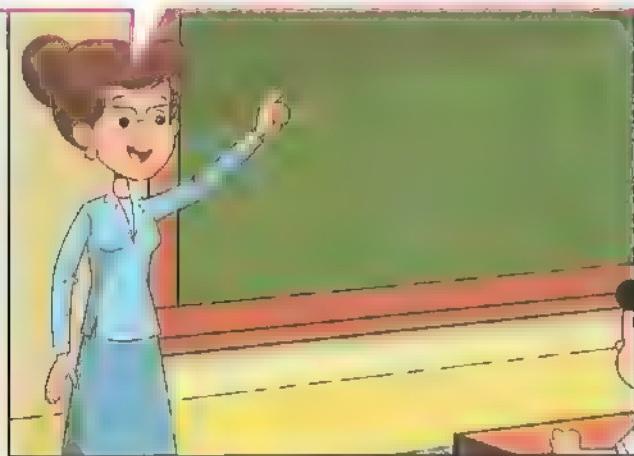
- Parents' tips: Activity (3): Help your child read the given "short poem", then let him/her try to write his/her own "poem" about the heart.
- Aim: Create a short poem about the heart.
- Subject integration:
 - English: Write complete sentences using punctuation, prepositions.
 - Science: Mention some information about the heart.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Decision making - Collaboration - Reading - Writing.

Lesson 7

Exercising My Heart

Activity 1 Read, then answer:

We have previously learned that, the heart is a muscle, that we must strengthen by "staying active". So, the stronger our hearts are the better they work, but they also need rest.



- The more we exercise, the more our **heart rate** increases.
- Heart rate is the number of heart beats per minute.

From your reading, complete:

- 1 The heart is a
- 2 The stronger our hearts are, the they work.
- 3 The more we exercise, the more our increases.
- 4 is how fast or slow your heart beats per minute.
- 5 If the pulses in 30 seconds = 36 , then =+..... = beats per minute.

Hypothesis

Do you think your heart rate remains the same in all activities?

Yes.

No.

- **Parents' tips:** Activity (1): Help your child understand that the speed of our heart beats increases or decreases according to the activity we do, this is called the "Heart Rate" and help him/her understand how the heart rate is calculated, then let him/her answer the questions.
- **Aim:** Learn how to measure pulse and record heart rate data.
- **Subject integration:** - **English:** Read and understand informational texts.
 - **Math:** Use strategies of addition in calculating heart rates.
 - **Science:** Determine the heart rate.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Communication - Collaboration - Reading.

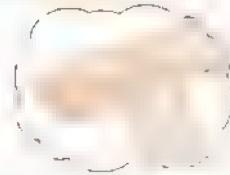




Activity 1 Perform the given activities in 30 seconds, 1 minute & 2 minutes. Record your pulse, then calculate the heart rate.



Heart rate chart



Feel the pulse with your finger tips and count.

A Counting pulse in "15 seconds"

Activity	Length of the activity	Calculations
Resting	30 seconds + =
	1 minute + + =
	2 minutes + + + + =
Jogging (running)	30 seconds + =
	1 minute + + =
	2 minutes + + + + + =

B Counting pulse in "30 seconds"

Activity	Length of the activity	Calculations
Playing video games	30 seconds =
	1 minute + =
	2 minutes + + + =
Jumping rope	30 seconds =
	1 minute + =
	2 minutes + + + =

* Which activities have the highest heart rate?

Running. Jogging. Playing video games. Jumping rope.

* Is your hypothesis correct? Yes No

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child record his/her pulse in the 15 & 30 seconds after performing the given activities for each, then let him/her calculate their heart rate in 30 seconds, 1 minute & 2 minutes.
- Aim: - Test hypotheses about the impact of exercise on heart rate.
- Analyze test results.
- Subject integration: - English: Read and understand informational texts.
- Math: Use strategies of addition in calculating heart rate.
- Science: Determine the heart rate.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Collaboration.

Tree of Health

Activity 1 Let us make a "Tree of health":

The tree has 4 main branches, about the body parts we learned:

- Skin Bone & Muscles Stomach Heart



- **Parents' tips: Activity (1):** Let your child organize the important facts that he/she has learned about each body part, then assist him/her to use the internet to find more healthy facts about the "Skin", "Stomach", "Bones" & "Muscles" to add his/her knowledge to the tree leaves.
- **Aim:** Creating a visual display to create a "Tree of Health".
- **Subject integration:** - English: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
- Science: Collect information about body parts.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Communication - Decision making - Writing.



Four Steps of the Writing Process



Read and learn:

The writing process

DEFINITION



Brainstorm ideas
and organize
your topic

- Think about what you want to say.
- Talk about your ideas with a friend to find a main idea.
- Use a list or web to organize your ideas.

Drafting



Create a rough
copy of your
writing.

- Write your ideas in order.
- Arrange them into sentences.
- Write an opening sentence, fact to know and closing sentence.

Reviewing



Improve your
writing

- Did I use correct punctuation (capitalization)?
- Did I spell my words correctly?
- Are my sentences logical?

Publishing



Create a clean
final copy.

- Type your writing or copy it neatly on a new piece paper.
- Think of an interesting title
- Share your writing.

- **Parents' tips:** Activity (2): Assist your child to understand & identify the steps of the "Writing Process" and to begin the transition to the new writing process.
- **Aim:** Identify the steps of the writing process.
- **Subject integration:** - English: Read and understand Informational texts.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Communication - Decision making - Self management Reading.





Arrange the steps of writing process (1-4), and match each to its definition:



● Create a final clean copy.



● Improve your writing.



● Create a rough copy of your writing.



● Brainstorm ideas & organize topics.

- **Parents' tips:** Activity (3): Help your child arrange the steps of the writing process & match each step to its definition from what he/she has learned from the previous activity.
- **Aim:** Identify the steps of the writing process.
- **Subject integration:** - English: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Communication - Decision making - Self-management.



Project

Create a Book



Create a book to teach others how we can keep our body parts healthy.

Brainstorming
& planning

I will write about

- Bones & muscles.
- Stomach.
- Skin.



- Opening sentence.
- Fact to know.
- Closing sentence.

Review

- Did I use correct capitalization?
- Did I use correct punctuation?
- Did I spell my words correctly?
- Are my sentences logical?





Self-assessment

Tick (✓) the learning outcomes you have learned through the chapter:

- Differentiate between healthy and unhealthy habits.
- Set goals for making choices.
- Track healthy habits over time.
- The importance of "Brain break".
- Importance of skin.
- How muscles and bones work together.
- Digestion of food.
- Identify rate of heart in different activities.
- Identify steps of writing process.

Adventures

oasis

Find the words in the box below:

- Habit
- Healthy
- Bones
- Muscles
- Stomach
- Organ
- Body
- Skull
- Saliva
- Digestion

V	O	K	T	J	X	F	L	G	O	A	N	Z
Z	R	I	S	V	H	E	H	Q	M	V	H	S
H	G	H	A	B	I	T	R	Z	G	L	E	R
P	A	X	L	V	N	D	O	F	S	P	A	M
S	N	E	I	A	T	P	C	G	E	N	L	F
T	R	A	V	B	O	D	Y	B	A	J	T	V
O	V	Q	A	J	R	S	F	X	R	A	H	I
M	C	H	N	E	H	D	H	G	T	O	Y	P
A	W	B	O	N	E	S	B	D	J	R	F	G
C	J	A	K	T	Z	P	W	I	G	O	Q	L
H	J	R	F	C	M	T	A	G	S	V	Z	K
K	N	G	Q	Y	U	L	I	E	O	J	H	E
P	T	A	I	N	S	R	W	S	Y	K	I	N
O	M	B	Z	C	C	U	M	T	O	C	D	E
A	S	K	U	L	L	N	Y	I	R	X	T	A
L	U	Q	V	X	E	J	I	O	M	Z	S	Q
M	T	R	Z	Y	S	B	G	N	K	A	E	O



Anger management dice game questions



One: When did you handle your anger in a positive way?



Two: Name a way it can cool you down when you are angry.



Three: When was the last time you didn't handle your anger? And what happened afterwards?



Four: Name a reason to stay calm when you get angry.



Five: Name your friend who can stay calm when he/she is angry.



CHAPTER 3

"Get Fit with Healthy Eating"



Objectives



- Students discover new applications for previous learning about healthy habits.
- Students use prior learning experiences to plan a healthy space to play and work at school.



- Students search for important nutrients that the body needs to be healthy.
- Students learn how to read the nutrition facts (information) on packaging labels and use them to make healthy choices.
- Students design and test different materials for storing food at the canteen.



- Students synthesize learning about healthy choices by creating a collaborative plan for a canteen at the school.
- Students present the plan in both written and oral forms.

Pacing Guide

Lesson

Objectives

Students will:

- Identify healthy habits by reviewing previous learning.
- Plan a healthy space for the school.

- Canteen

- Identify personal connections to fictional characters.

- Sort

- Create a list of questions to complete a task.
- Categorize a variety of foods.

Students will:

- Define and explain vocabulary words.
- Analyze nutrients found in current diet.
- Research a nutrient and identify foods in which it is found.
- Create a collage to show foods containing certain nutrients.
- Identify nutrients found in specific foods.

- Carbohydrates

- Diet

- Fats

- Nutrients

- Protein

- Minerals

- Vitamins

- Compare and contrast fresh and processed foods.

- Fresh food

- Determine effects of sugar on the body.

- Processed food

- Discover alternatives to fresh fruits and vegetables.

- Calories

- Ingredients

- Serving size

- Nutrition label

- Percent (%) daily value

- Interpret nutrition information on food packaging.

- Use nutrition facts on a packaging label to determine if the food is healthy.

- Dehydrated

- Hydrated

- Explain the importance of drinking water.

- Design a way to educate others about the importance of drinking water.

- Set goals for drinking water every day.

- Zeer pot

- Use a design process to make a container to keep food cold.

- Collaborate with others to give and receive peer feedback.

Students will:

- Collect data to determine effectiveness of a design.

- Timeline

- Trace a timeline of food storage through history.

- Synthesize learning about healthy choices to develop a plan for a canteen.

- Items (elements)

- Present elements of the canteen plan in both written and oral forms.

1

A Canteen At School

Read and learn:



- **Parents' tips:** Activity (1): Assist your child to read the story and understand the meaning of the word "canteen", then help him/her guess what kind of food Sally will choose for her school canteen.
- **Aim:** Identify the meaning of the word "canteen".
- **Subject Integration:**
 - English: • Read and understand the story.
 - Ask and answer questions about key details in the story.
 - Economics and Applied Sciences: Identify healthy habits.
- **Life skills:** Communication - Critical thinking - Reading.



After knowing what is "Canteen", circle the healthy food you want:



Answer:

1 I will choose ... nuts

As they are

healthy

unhealthy

2 I won't choose

As they are

healthy

unhealthy

○ Parents' tips: Help your child choose the healthy food from the canteen.

○ Aim: Identify the importance of healthy food for our bodies.

○ Subject integration:

- English: Ask and answer questions about the importance of healthy food.

- Science: Differentiate between the healthy and unhealthy food

○ Life skills: Decision-making.



A Healthy Space



Tick (✓) the healthy activities you would like to practice, then draw a healthy space for your school:

Stay positive &

Learn more

... will come

... come

- Reading
- Drawing
- Writing stories
- Studying

- Playing football
- Body exercising
- Playing tennis
- Playing volleyball

- Drinking juice
- Eating fruits
- Eating vegetables
- Eating healthy snacks



- **Parents' tips:** Activity (2): Help your child understand that a healthy space is a space where he/she can stay physically and mentally healthy, then let him/her draw a healthy space.
- **Aim:** Plan a healthy space for the school.
- **Subject integration:**
 - Science: Identify how to stay healthy.
 - Art: Create an art.
- **Life skills:** Communication.



Food for a School Canteen

Read how Ramy & Sally shared ideas for the food they want to have in their canteen:

The top three foods I would like to put in the canteen are pop-corn, canned juice and apples.



I would like to have apples too, yogurt and sweets to give me energy.

We all need energy, but there are other healthy choices that can give you energy.



Okay! Let's ask our teacher about the healthy choices.

Answer:

..... , and are the food that I would choose for my school canteen.

Do you think that your choices are similar to the story characters?

Yes

No

Parents' tips: Activity (1): Assist your child to read the story, then help him/her answer the questions.

Aim: Identify personal connections to fictional characters.

Subject integration:

- English: • Read and understand the story.
• Answer questions.

- Science: Determine benefits of some food.

Life skills: Communication - Critical thinking - Reading.



Sort the foods below into the category lists shown in the opposite page:



Mango



Apple



Yogurt



Pizza



Honey



Cereal



Burger
sandwich



Strawberry



Cucumber



Chocolate milk



Soda



Smoothie



Meat



Fish



Bread



Pizza



Popcorn



Fruit salad



Potato chips



Vegetables

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Assist your child to sort the given foods into the shown category lists "sweet, not sweet, fresh, cooked, etc,...".

- Aim: Categorize a variety of foods.

**Sweet**

EX. Honey

**Not sweet**

EX. Bread

**Fresh****Cooked****Canned****Healthy****Unhealthy****○ Subject integration:**

- Science:
 - Identify the different food categories.
 - Sort foods into different categories.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking.



My Diet

Class

Read & Learn about the difference between "Diet" and "Nutrient":

Diet.

Is the food we eat regularly which includes the vitamins and minerals of food we eat.

Nutrients:

Are the elements found inside our food which give our bodies



Complete using the given words:

(D) is the food we eat regularly.



..... is the food we eat regularly.



..... are the elements found inside food.



Q Nutrients give us

Parents' tips: Activity (1): Assist your child to understand the difference between "diet" and "nutrient", then help him/her answer the questions.

- Hint: the word "diet" has 2 meanings, (to lose weight) or (the food we eat regularly).

○ Aim: Define and explain vocabulary words.

○ Subject integration:- English: Define words.

- Applied science: Identify the difference between "diet" and "nutrient".

○ Life skills: Observation - Communication - Reading.



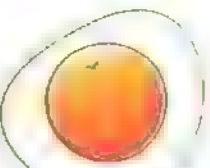
Look at the food list below, then answer:



Chicken



Rice



Orange



Burger



Broccoli



Yogurt



Cheese



Meat



Egg



Popcorn



Potato chips



Cucumber

Complete:

- 1 , and are the foods with nutrients that give us energy and keep our bodies healthy.
- 2 We can choose and for breakfast.
- 3 We can choose and for lunch.
- 4 We can choose for dinner.
- 5 We can choose and for healthy snacks.

- **Parents' tips:** Activity (2): Help your child look at the given foods and complete the given sentences.
- **Aim:** Identify the type of your diet (healthy or unhealthy).
- **Subject integration:**
 - English: Answer questions.
 - Applied science: Identify whether your diet is a healthy one or not.
 - Economics: Data analysis.
- **Life skills:** Communication - Decision-making - Critical thinking.

Nutrients



Let's know about the nutrients in our food.

Proteins

Make our muscles stronger
As in: Meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs and nuts.



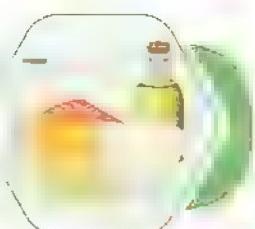
Carbohydrates

Give us energy
As in: Bread, cereal, rice and pasta.



Fats

Give us energy too.
As in: Milk, yogurt, cheese, butter and oil.



- **Parents' tips:** Help your child identify the different nutrients found in his/her food and their importance to keep our bodies healthy.
- **Aim:** Analyze the nutrients found in a diet.
- **Subject integration:**
 - **English:** Ask and answer questions about the importance of different nutrients.
 - **Applied science:** Identify the different types of nutrients (as Fats, Proteins, etc,...).
- **Life skills:** Communication - Reading.





Search about the nutrients & benefits of Avocado & Beans, then answer:



- 1 is the main nutrient found in avocado.
- 2 This nutrient helps my body by
 giving me energy
 making my muscles stronger

1 is the main nutrient found in beans.

- 2 This nutrient helps my body by
 giving me energy
 making my muscles stronger



Do research about more types of food for each nutrients

Carbohydrates	Proteins	Fats

- Parents' tips: Activity (3): Help your child answer the questions from what he/she has learned about different food nutrients.
 - Hint: Help your child use the Internet to find more examples on each nutrient.
- Aim: - Analyze the nutrients found in different foods.
 - Research a nutrient and identify foods in which it is found.
- Subject integration: - English: - Answer questions.
 - Information and communication technologies: Use digital sources to answer a specific question.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication.





Search about the nutrients in each type of food

Complete using the given words:

(Carbohydrates - Proteins - Fats)



- **Parents' tips:** Help your child use the Internet to identify the main nutrient found in each of the given foods.
- **Aim:** Analyze the nutrients found in different types of food.
- **Subject integration:**
 - **Applied science and Economics:** Identify the main nutrient in different types of food.
 - **Information and communication technologies:** Use digital sources to do a research.
- **Life skills:** Communication - Critical thinking.

Activity 4 Read & learn about "Vitamins" and "Minerals":

Vitamins



are important nutrients that our bodies need in small amounts to grow and function well.

Example: Vitamin (A) in carrots which is good for our eyes.

Minerals



are substances that our bodies need to stay healthy.

Example: Calcium in milk which is good for our bones and teeth.



Complete:

1 Eating is good for our eyes.

2 are important nutrients that our bodies need in small amounts.

3 Drinking is good for our bones and teeth.

4 are substances that our bodies need to stay healthy.



Parents' tips: Activity (1): Assist your child to read and understand that there are other important nutrients in our food, such as "Vitamins" and "Minerals".

○ **Aim:** Identify the nutrients found in our food and their importance for our bodies.

○ **Subject integration:**

- **English:** Read and understand the text.

- **Applied science:** Identify the different types of nutrients (such as: vitamins, minerals, etc...).

○ **Life skills:** Communication - Critical thinking - Reading.



Activity 2

Tick (✓):



orange



guava

1 Orange and guava are rich in vitamin

C

D

K

2 We need all vitamins to

grow

stay healthy

be weak

1 is a mineral found in cheese and yogurt.

Iodine (I) Calcium (Ca) Manganese (Mn)

2 We need all the minerals to

grow stay healthy be weak



Yogurt



Cheese

1 Carrots are rich in vitamin

E

D

A

2 We need all vitamins to

grow

stay healthy

be weak



Broccoli



Carrots

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child identify the main nutrient (vitamin or mineral) in each of the given food, then choose the word that describes the benefit of each nutrient to our bodies.

Hint: Help your child use the internet to find the main nutrient found in each type of food.

- Aim: Identify nutrients found in specific foods.



Fish

1 and are minerals found in fish.

- Calcium (Ca) Phosphorus (P) Chlorine (Cl)

2 We need all the minerals to

- grow stay healthy be weak



Nuts

1 Nuts are rich in vitamin

- D E C

2 We need all the vitamins to

- grow stay healthy be weak



Watermelon

1 is a mineral found in watermelon.

- Iron (Fe) Potassium (K) Selenium (Se)

2 We need all the minerals to

- grow stay healthy be weak



○ Subject integration:

- Applied science: Identify the importance of nutrients for our health.
 - Economics: Data analysis.
 - Information and communication technologies: Use digital sources to answer specific questions.
- Life skills: Critical thinking.





Nutrient Scavenger Hunt



Tick (✓) the nutrients found in each of the following foods:

Food : Sweet potato

- Carbohydrates
- Proteins
- Fats
- Vitamins
- Minerals



Food : Grapes

- Carbohydrates
- Proteins
- Fats
- Vitamins
- Minerals



Food : Pumpkin

- Carbohydrates
- Proteins
- Fats
- Vitamins
- Minerals



Food : ...

- Carbohydrates
- Proteins
- Fats
- Vitamins
- Minerals



Parents' tips: Activity (3): Assist your child to identify the nutrients in each food card, then let him/her write the name of the food of his/her choice and identify its nutrients.

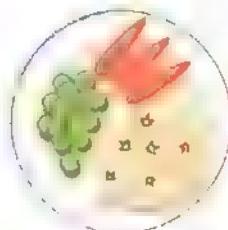
- Aim:** Identify nutrients found in specific foods.
- Subject integration:**
 - **Applied science:** Identify the nutrients found in different types of food.
 - Life skills:** Critical thinking – Decision-making.





Activity 3

Draw the food you want to eat, then answer:



Tick (✓) the nutrients in your plate:

- 1 Carbohydrates
- 2 Proteins
- 3 Fats
- 4 Vitamins
- 5 Minerals

<input type="checkbox"/>



Parents' tips: Activity (4): Help your child fill his/her plate with different types of healthy food rich in different nutrients, then let him/her identify the type(s) of nutrients found in the plate.

- Hint: Your child can fill the plate either by drawing and coloring or by sticking pictures of food.

- Aim: Identify nutrients found in specific foods.
- Subject integration: - Art: Create an art to express what you learned.
 - Applied science: Identify the different types of nutrients.
- Life skills: Creativity - Communication - Decision-making - Critical thinking.



5

Eating Rainbow

Red
Orange
Yellow
Green
Blue
Indigo
Violet

Community
Sort each of the following fruits and vegetables according to color:



Grapes



Pumpkin



Lettuce



Banana



Lemon



Strawberry



Cabbage



Carrot



Avocado



Blue Berries



Kiwi



Pomegranate



Spinach



Peach



Eggplant

- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child sort the given fruits and vegetables according to their color in the given table, then help him/her understand that eating colorful and white food is very important for our bodies as they have lots of nutrients.
- Aim: • Identify the importance of eating a variety of healthy foods.
 - Categorize a variety of foods.



Sort here

Orange

Yellow

Blue/Indigo

Green



Eating rainbow:

Is the variety of fruits and vegetables that we eat, which provide our bodies with different minerals and vitamins.

Some foods are white in color and contain important nutrients.

ex onions, mushrooms, garlic and taro.

○ Subject integration:

- English: Define words.
 - Art: Sort food according to its color.
 - Applied science: Identify the different types of nutrients in a variety of foods.
 - Economics: Data analysis.
- Life skills: Observation - Critical thinking - Reading.





How Much Sugar?

Learn, then answer:

Eating too much sugar ~~causes~~ some bad effects to our bodies.



Causes
Tooth decay.

Effects of extra sugar



Adds stress to our hearts.



Feeling anxious.



Gaining unhealthy weight.

Parents' tips: Activity (2): Discuss with your child that eating too much sugar causes harmful effects to our bodies and health, then help him/her answer the questions.

- Aim: Determine the effects of sugar on the body.





Tick (✓) :

Eating extra sugar causes bad effects to our bodies.

Eating extra sugar makes us feel happy.

Eating extra sugar adds stress to our hearts.

Eating extra sugar causes tooth decay.

Eating extra sugar makes us gain weight.

We should stop eating extra sugar.



○ Subject integration:

- English: Answer questions about key details in a text.
- Applied science: Describe the negative consequences of eating too much sugar.
- Life skills: Decision-making - Communication.





Fresh vs Processed

Activity

Learn, then answer:

Fresh peach



It has natural sugar.

The peel has a lot of nutrients.

Processed peach



Extra sugar is added.

The peel is taken off, so some nutrients are lost.

Tick (✓):

1 The peel is taken off from fresh peach.

2 Fresh peach has more nutrients.

3 Extra sugar is added to processed peach.

4 Fresh peach has natural sugar.

5 Fresh peach is very healthy.

○ **Parents' tips:** Activity (3): Help your child understand the difference between "fresh" and "processed" food, and discuss with him/her other examples, then let him/her answer the questions.

○ **Aim:** Compare and contrast fresh and processed foods.

○ **Subject integration:**

- English: Answer questions about key details in the text.

- Applied science and Economics: Differentiate between fresh and processed foods.

○ **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Reading.





Time for a Snack

Activity 4 Learn, then answer:

Fresh grapes



Natural sugar

Lots of nutrients

Contain water

Dried grapes



Natural sugar

Lots of nutrients

Dried in the Sun
"lose water"

Processed grapes



Extra sugar is added.

Some nutrients
are removed

Contain water

Complete:

- 1 and have lots of nutrients.
- 2 Some nutrients are removed from
- 3 Extra sugar is added to
- 4 has no as it is dried in the sun.
- 5 and are very healthy.
- 6 is a snack we choose to eat when we are hungry.

○ Parents' tips: Activity (4): Help your child understand the difference between "fresh", "dried" and "processed" food, then let him/her answer the questions.

- Hint: Explain to your child that we can eat both the "processed" and "dried" foods during the whole year.

○ Aim: Compare and contrast fresh, processed and dried foods.

○ Subject integration:

- English: Answer questions about key details in the text.

- Applied science and Economics: Differentiate between fresh, dried and processed food.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking Reading.





What is in the Package?

Look at the given information on the package, then answer:

Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 2 tbsp. (40g)

Amount Per Serving

Calories 200

Calories From Fat

90

Daily Values%

Total Fat

10 g

15

Total Carbohydrates

22g

8

Dietary Fibers

1 g

3

Sugars

16 g

Protein

6 g

Vitamin A 0%

Vitamin C 0%

Calcium 2%

Iron 11 %

Ingredients

Pure Sesame Paste, Sucrose.

Glucose Syrup, Fructose

Syrup.

**Keep away from heat,
humidity and direct sunlight.**

- 1 This product contains sugar.
 Yes No
- 2 The first ingredient in that package is
 tomato sauce sesame paste
- 3 are the minerals found in the product.
 Calcium and zinc Calcium and iron
- 4 This product is stored
 away from heat and sunlight in the sunlight

Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child look at the label of a packaged food, then let him/her answer the given questions using "See-Think-Wonder" strategy, to identify the ingredients and the nutrition facts of this product.

- Aim: Learn nutrition information on food packaging.

Tick (✓) the correct inference:

1 This product has a sweet taste.

Yes

No

2 This product has healthy nutrients.

Yes

No

3 We can store this product in the balcony.

Yes

No

4 The main ingredient in this product is

glucose

sesame paste

5 The name of this product may be

jam

halwa

Note:

Ingredients on the product are listed in order from the most to the least where the first is the main one.

Tick (✓) what you need to know:

- Is that product healthy?
- What is meant by the word "calorie"?
- What is meant by "daily value"?
- Which ingredient was used in the largest/ smallest amount?



○ Subject integration:

- English: Ask and answer questions about the label of a packaged food.
- Applied science: Explain what health information can be found on a food package.
- Life skills: Observation - Critical thinking.



How to read Nutrition Facts

"The information on the label of a food package, helps us make healthy choices"

Look at the package nutrition facts, then answer:

Is the amount of food a person would normally eat at one time. (it is usually smaller than the whole package).

It is important to limit fats.

These nutrients help to keep our bodies strong and healthy.

Nutrition Facts

2 Servings Per Container

Serving Size 1 cup (237ml)

Amount Per Serving

Calories 160

% Daily Value

Total Fat 4g

5%

Saturated Fat 0.5g

3%

Trans Fat 0g

0%

Cholesterol 0mg

0%

Sodium 680mg

28%

Total Carbohydrate 24g

8%

Dietary Fiber 8g

32%

Sugars 5g

2.5%

Includes 0g added sugars

0%

Protein 7g

11%

Vitamin A 0%

0%

Vitamin C 0%

0%

Calcium 29 mg

3%

Iron 1mg

4%

Zinc 11 mg

11%

The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

The amount of energy in one serving of packaged food.

It shows the amount of nutrients in one serving.

5% or less

low

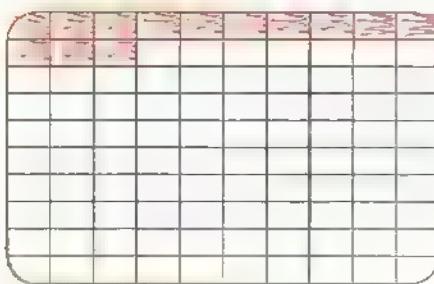
20% or more

high

How to read daily value

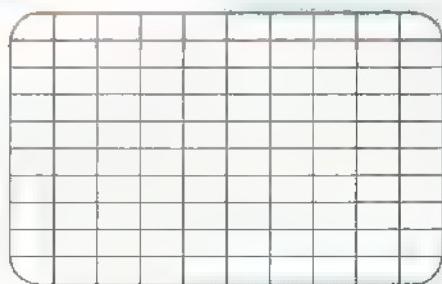
13% means:

13 out of 100



40% means:

..... out of 100





Tick (✓):

1 The serving size for that product is

1 cup

2 tablespoons

2 cups

2 The amount of energy in one serving of this product is
calories.

2

120

160

3 If the total amount of fats in one serving is 5% so, it is
in fats.

low

medium

high

4 If the total amount of carbohydrates in one serving is 8%, then
it is in carbohydrates.

low

medium

high

5 Which of these nutrients should we limit?

Fats

Carbohydrates

Minerals

6 Is this product a healthy one?

Yes

No

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Discuss with your child the information found on the nutritional facts label on the packaged food and explain to him/her how to read the "% daily value", then let him/her answer the given questions.
- Aim: Learn nutrition information on food packaging.
- Subject integration:
 - English: Ask and answer questions about the label of a packaged food.
 - Applied science and Economics: Explain what health information that can be found on a food package
- Life skills: Observation - Critical thinking.



Comparing Breakfast Cereal

Act

Look at the nutrition facts labels of 2 different cereals, then answer:

Cereal (A)

Nutrition Facts	
10 Servings Per Container	
Serving Size	40g
Amount Per Serving	
Calories	122
	% Daily Value ^a
Total Fat 1g	
Total sugars 8g	
Protein 4g	
Sodium 210g	
Vitamin D	11%
Iron	55%
Vitamin A	44%
Vitamin B6	44%
Vitamin B12	14%
Magnesium	22%
Zinc	28%

Cereal (B)

Nutrition Facts	
10 Servings Per Container	
Serving Size	40g
Amount Per Serving	
Calories	165
	% Daily Value ^a
Total Fat 3g	
Total sugars 14g	
Protein 1g	
Sodium 234g	
Vitamin D	28%
Iron	14%
Vitamin A	21%
Vitamin B6	35%
Vitamin B12	50%
Magnesium	0%
Zinc	14%

Tick (✓):

1 Cereal has the lowest amount of fats.

- (A) (B)

2 Cereal has the lowest amount of sugars.

- (A) (B)

3 Cereal has the highest % daily value of Vitamin B12.

- (A) (B)

4 Cereal is healthier.

- (A) (B)

*Healthy snack
Is a food low in sugar and
fat, and rich in fiber and nutrients*

Parents' tips: Activity (3): Help your child compare between cereal "A and B" by practicing what he/she learned about reading packaged food nutritional facts (label), then let him/her identify which cereal is healthier.

- Aim: Use nutrition facts on a packaging label to determine if the food is healthy.

- Subject integration:

- English: Answer questions about the label of a packaged food.

- Applied science: Explain what health information that can be found on a food package.

- Life skills: Observation - Critical thinking.

7

Are these Plants Healthy?

Look at the pictures, then answer:

Every day
I get sun,
air and
water.



Plant (A)

I don't get
sun and
water.



Plant (B)

Tick (✓):

1 Which plant is colorful?

Plant (A)

Plant (B)

2 Which plant is dull?

Plant (A)

Plant (B)

3 Which plant stands tall and firm?

Plant (A)

Plant (B)

4 Which plant looks wilted or limp?

Plant (A)

Plant (B)

5 Which plant is healthier?

Plant (A)

Plant (B)

6 Water is important for plants to stay healthy.

Yes

No

○ Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child compare between plant "A" and "B", then determine the importance of water for plants to stay healthy by answering the questions.

○ Aim: Explain the importance of water for plants.

○ Subject integration:

- English: Use visual representations to describe the importance of water for plants.

- Science: Describe the benefits of water.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Observation.

Why Water Matters



Read & learn, then answer:

- We are "Hydrated" when we drink enough amount of water, that keeps our bodies function well.



What are the benefits of water?

It:

- Keeps our bodies temperature constant.
- Helps joints move properly.
- Protects bones.
- Gets rid of toxins and wastes.
- Dissolves some vitamins.

Note:
Water occupies most of our body.



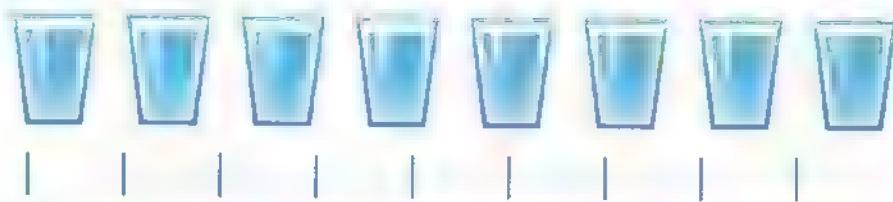
- We are "Dehydrated" when we lose too much water without replacing it.
- We lose a lot of water during the day when we breathe, sweat, and when we go to the bathroom.



What happens when we lose too much water?

We will:

- Feel thirsty.
- Feel tired, dizzy and weak.
- Have a headache.
- Become dehydrated.



Drink 2 liters (8 cups) of water every day.

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child read the given information to understand the importance of drinking water to our bodies, and discuss with him/her the difference between "hydration" and "dehydration", then let him/her answer the given questions.

- Aim: Explain the importance of drinking water.





Tick (✓) :

1 occupies most of our bodies.

Water

Air

Food

2 is when we drink enough amount of water, that keeps our bodies healthy.

Hydration

Dehydration

3 We lose water by

drinking

sweating

eating

4 If we lose water without replacing it, we will be

hydrated

dehydrated

5 If we are dehydrated, we will feel and tired.

dizzy

healthy

happy

6 Water keeps our body temperature

high

low

constant

7 We need to drink of water every day.

2 cups

4 cups

8 cups

8 Water helps us to get rid of and wastes.

toxins

food

vitamins

9 If there is no water, which of these products will you choose to stay hydrated?

Bread

Juice

Chocolate

○ Subject integration:

- English: • Read and understand the text.

• Answer questions to learn about the importance of water.

- Applied science: Describe the benefits of water.

- Science: Determine the body water content.

○ Life skills: Communication - Critical thinking - Reading.



Drink Your Water



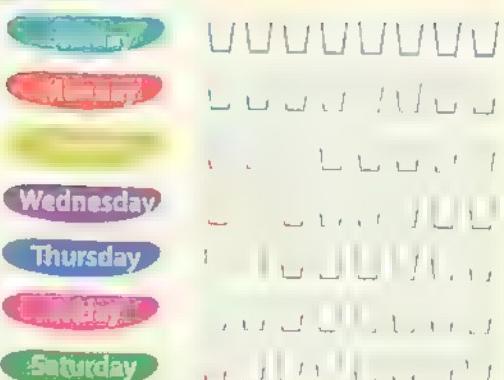
Color the cups to track your water intake every day:



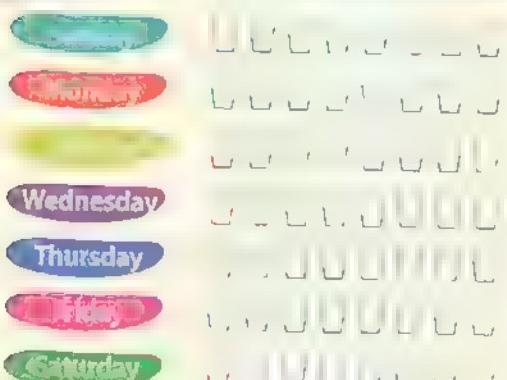
Week 1



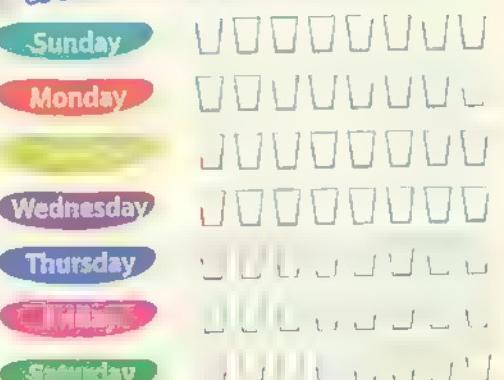
Week 2



Week 3



Week 4



- Parents' tips: Activity (3): Encourage your child to set a goal to drink the needed amount of water to stay healthy (hydrated), then let him/her use the given tracking chart to track his/her water intake every day for 1 month to achieve his/her goal.

Hint: Copy this paper for your child to record in it the amount of water he/she drinks in 1 year.

- Aim: Set goals for drinking water every day.
- Subject integration: - Applied science: Describe the benefits of drinking water.
- Life skills: Self-management.





Everyone Should Drink Water

Activity 4 Tick (✓) the correct answer(s), then draw a poster:

Why drinking water is important?

It keeps us hydrated.

It protects our bones.

It keeps our body temperature constant.

It helps us to get rid of toxins.

It keeps us dehydrated.

It makes us feel dizzy.

It lets us lose energy.

It helps us stay healthy.

Draw a poster to tell others about the "Importance of drinking water":



- **Parents' tips:** Activity (4): Help your child choose from the box the reasons of "Why drinking water is important?", then let him/her use his/her coloring tools to draw a poster to tell others about the "importance of drinking water".
- **Aim:** Design a way to educate others about the importance of drinking water.
- **Subject integration:** - **Applied science:** Describe the benefits of drinking water.
- **Art:** Create an art.
- **Life skills:** Creativity - Sharing.





Keeping Food Cool

Read to know how food was stored in the past & nowadays, then answer:

Notes

Food must be stored well to stay fresh and healthy.

No electricity

- It is made from 2 ceramic pots, inside each other.
- The space between them is filled with sand and water.



Zeer pot works best in:

- Breezy area with dry air. (as wind makes water evaporate faster)
- And in the Shadow (away from the sun)

How does it work?

- When water evaporates from the sand, it takes the heat away.
- This acts to cool the inside of the pot, to preserve the food inside.





Refrigerator

Nowadays

"Electricity".



- It is a type of containers that works with **electricity**.
- It keeps the food inside it **cold**, to last longer.



Complete:

- ▢ is made from 2 ceramic pots, one inside the other.
- ▢ Zeer pot gives the best cooling results when it is kept in area with air, or in shadow.
- ▢ Nowadays, we use to store food.
- ▢ The refrigerator is a type of used to food.
- ▢ We use to make refrigerators work.

- **Parents' tips:** Activity (1): Discuss with your child the difference between storing food in the past & nowadays, then let him/her answer the questions.
- **Aim:** Identify the difference between storing food now and then.
- **Subject integration:** - **English:** Read and understand the text.
- **Science:** Describe the difference between storing food now and then.
- **Life skills:** Communication Reading.



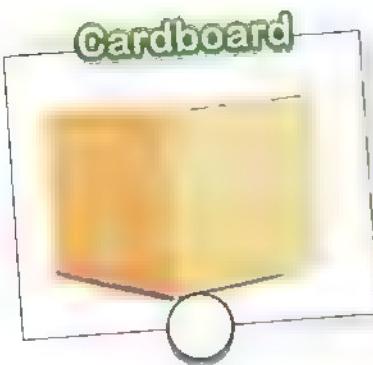
My Idea

Our school canteen
has no electricity!!



Help Sally make a "container" to store the food in her school canteen:

Tick (✓) the material(s) Sally needs for the body of the container:



Tick (✓) the material(s) Sally needs to cover the container:



○ Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child choose the material(s) that Sally needs to make a container to store food in her school canteen, then let him/her draw a design for this container.

- Hint: Encourage your child to show his/her container design to his/her family members and friends to get an effective feedback using the "traffic light" strategy.

○ Aim: • Use the design process to make a container to keep food cold.
• Collaborate with others to give and receive peer feedback.



Draw a design for Sally's container here:



Get a feedback from family/ friends using traffic lights:



Your design is excellent.



Your design is good.



Your design needs to be improved.



○ **Subject integration:**

- Science: Analyze the suitability of various materials to build a container.
 - Vocational fields: Work cooperatively with a group to accomplish a task.
 - Art: Create an art.
- **Life skills:** Collaboration - Creativity - Accountability.

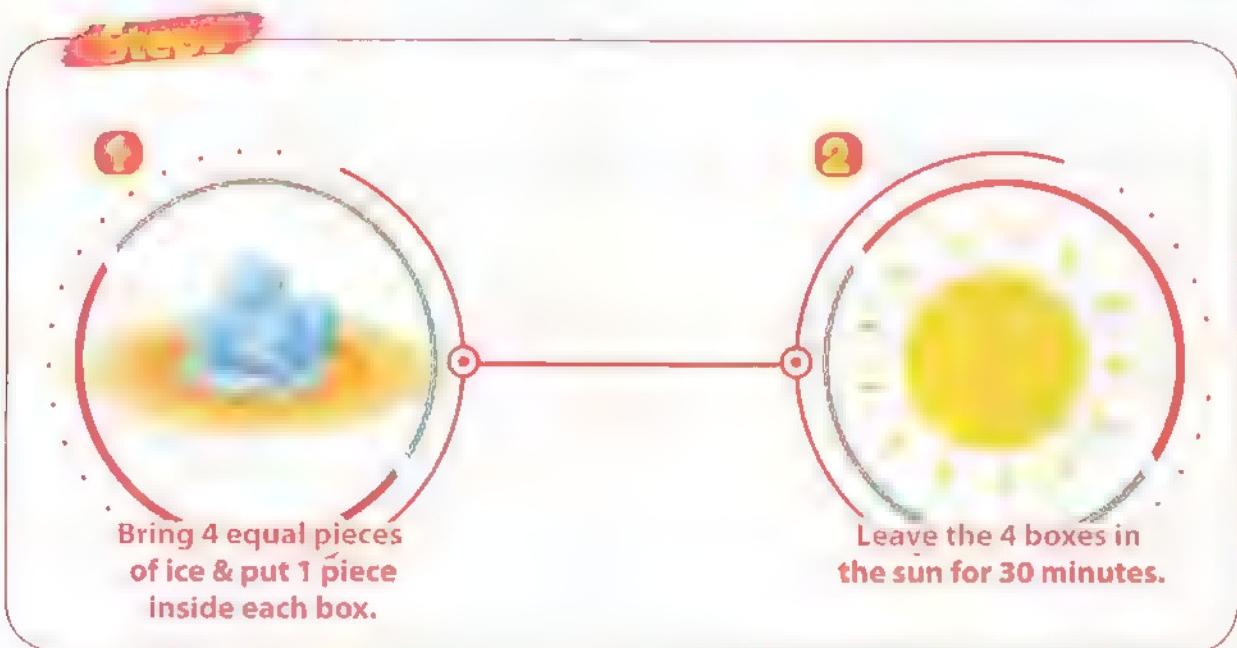
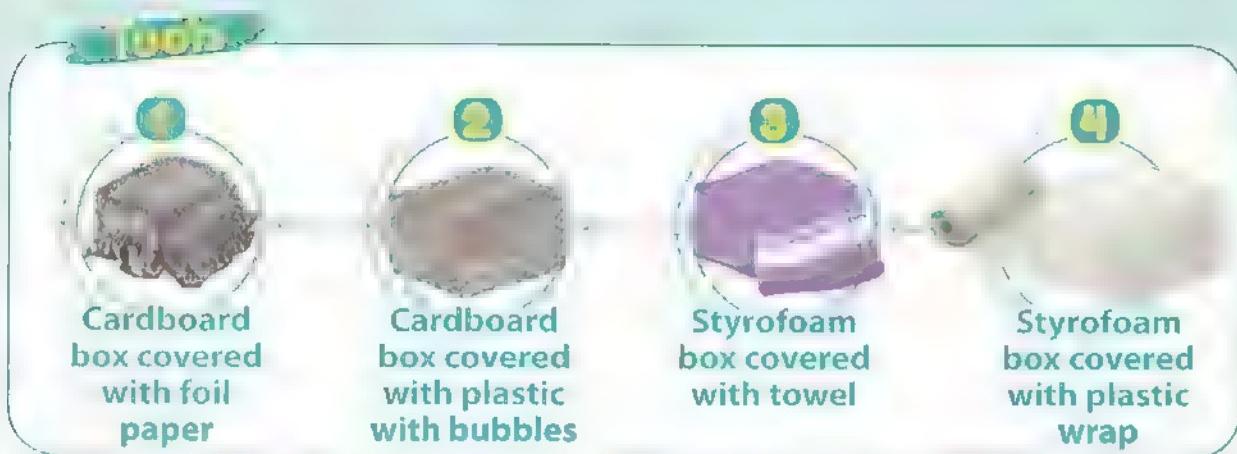




Testing our Containers

Lesson 1

Read the steps to test the containers:



- **Parents' tips:** Help your child read and follow the written steps to test the given containers, then help him/her record the results in the given table, and let him/her identify the best container for keeping an ice cube cold as long as possible.
- **Aim:** Collect data to determine the effectiveness of a design.



Record your results (observation):

Size of the ice cube	Boxes
Largest

Smallest	Box 1

Conclusion:

According to your results, tick (✓) the best container that you will use to store food:

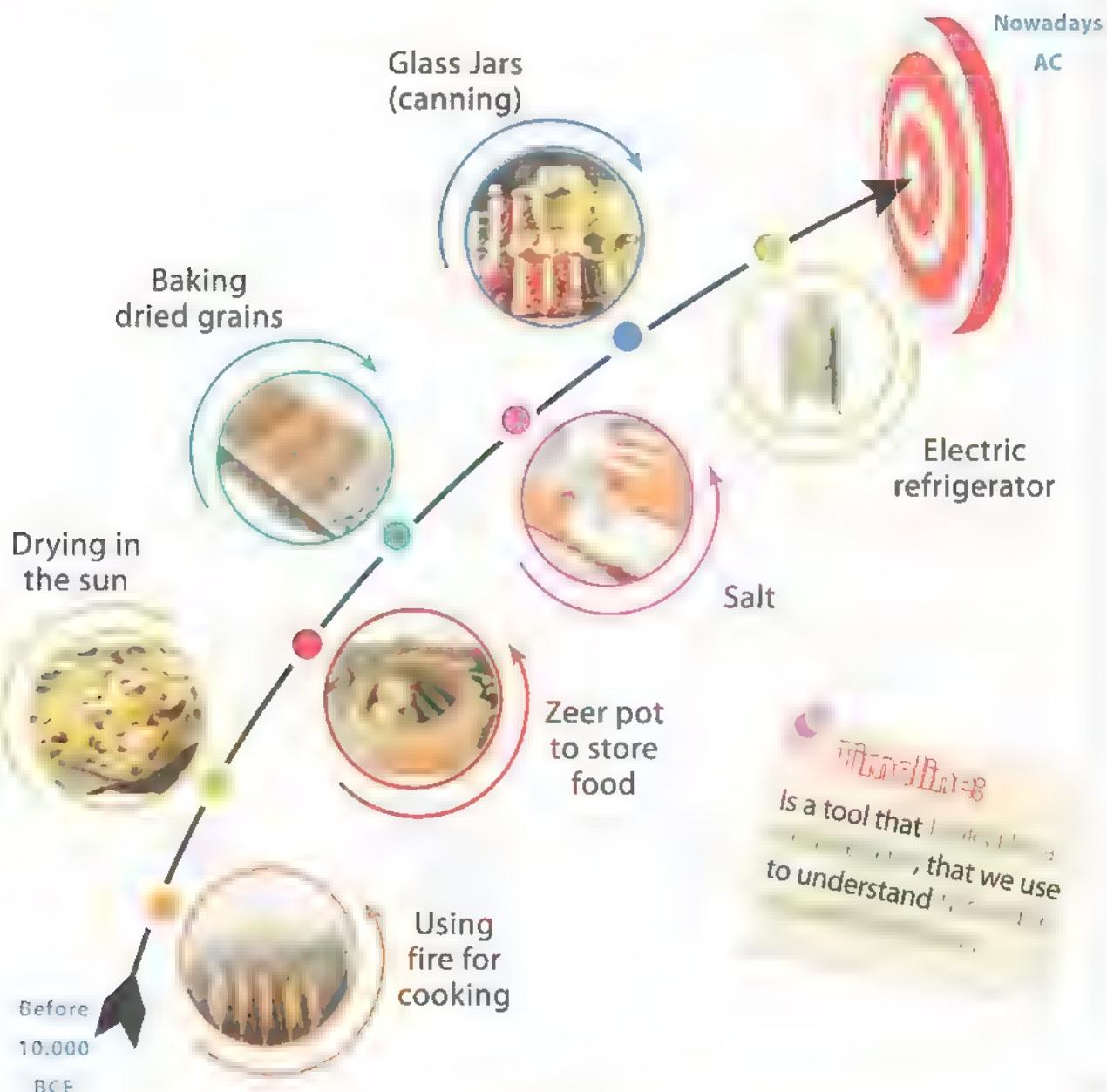
(Box 1)	(Box 2)	(Box 3)	(Box 4)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

○ **Subject integration:**

- Science: Design simple investigations using simple tests.
- Vocational fields: Work cooperatively with a group of students to accomplish a task.
- **Life skills:** Collaboration - Sharing - Observation - Critical thinking - Accountability.

Food Storage Through Time

Learn the timeline to know how people from the past till nowadays used different methods to store food:



Timeline
Is a tool that helps us to understand

Parents' tips: Activity: Assist your child to understand using the timeline that, along the years there were many ways for storing food, then let him/her answer the questions.

O Aim: Trace a timeline of food storage through history.

**Tick (✓) :**

1 We use to understand the order of events in history.

 map timeline zig-zag line

2 The timeline looks like a

 number line wall chart bar graph

3 is the oldest way for storing food.

 Drying in the Sun Salt Using fire to heat and smoke food.

4 is the newest way for storing food.

 Electric refrigerator Baking dried grains Using glass jars

5 Which of these ways are you using at home for storing food?

 Drying in the sun Electric refrigerator Salt Smoking food Glass jars Zeer pot Baking dried grains**○ Subject integration:**

- Social studies: Explain the structure and purpose of a timeline to understand the order of events in history.

- Applied sciences: Describe the proper way to store various types of food.

○ Life skills: Communication - Critical thinking - Reading.





Project

Our Canteen

Tick (✓) the items we need in our canteen:



Water

Vegetables

Pop-corn

Fresh juices

Fruits

Sweet potato

Canned juices

Cheese

Roast corn

Eggs

Yogurt

Tick (✓) the tools we need in our canteen:



Plastic plates

Chair

Plastic straws

Table

Forks

Lamp

Spoons

Container (to store food)

Write a presentation

Why did we choose these items in our canteen?

Draw a design for our canteen:



Self-assessment

Tick (✓) the learning outcomes you have learned through the chapter:

- What is the canteen?
- The difference between "diet" and "nutrient".
- Nutrients in our food.
- How to make a healthy diet.
- Bad effects of extra sugar.
- Importance of drinking water.
- How to build a container.
- How to test our container.

All-Adventures

oasis

Find the words in the box:

• Nutrient

• Fats

• Carbohydrates

• Vitamins

• Carbohydrates

• Minerals

• Proteins

Z	X	S	M	C	I	V	R	T
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

R	V	I	T	A	M	I	N	S
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

S	R	V	L	R	N	W	V	Y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

T	U	R	S	B	K	Q	U	N
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I	E	T	O	V	W	X	Q
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

U	Q	D	W	H	N	M	Z	P
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

V	O	V	F	Y	X	I	L	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

W	P	R	A	D	O	N	J	O
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

X	N	U	T	R	I	E	N	T
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Y	R	M	S	A	Z	R	X	E
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Z	T	Y	O	T	M	A	Y	I
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A	D	Z	Q	E	P	L	H	N
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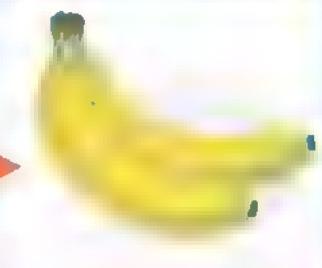
R	X	S	U	S	R	S	T	S
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Help Ramy follow the number sequence to reach his favorite fruit by shading the squares:



	38	24	78	28	80	48	98		
	79	57	4	5	6	58	90		
	1	2	3	27	7	29	30		
31	32	33	34	3	36	37	8	39	40
41	7	6	5	4	46	47	9	49	50
88	8	53	14	13	12	23	24	25	60
10	9	63	51	20	21	22	68	26	70
11	72	73	61	19	18	77			
12	82	16	17	18	19	20			
13	14	15	94	95	96	97			



The World Around Me

THEME

2

Taking Care of our world

Chapter 1

When Habitats
Change

Chapter 2

Water, Water
Everywhere

Chapter 3

How Can I Help?





CHAPTER 1

"When Habitats Change"



- Students explore similarities and differences of local and regional habitats.
- Students discover similarities and differences between habitats in different parts of the world.



- Students apply prior knowledge of maps to observe world maps and globes, then identify where various habitats are found in the world.
- Students analyze how living organisms interact with each other and with non-living things in a habitat, then consider how organisms can help and hurt their environments.



- Students create an informational brochure to teach others about the impact of changes on an environment in a local habitat.
- Students advocate for minimizing the negative impact of changes in order to benefit living organisms.

Pacing Guide

Students will:

- Describe habitats in the local community.
- Describe how habitats meet the needs of living things.

- Define and use the term "organism".
- Read an informational text to learn about habitats around the world.
- Organize new information using a graphic organizer.
- Compare and contrast habitats.

- Communicate similarities and differences between two habitats in writing.
- Connect living organisms to their natural habitats.
- Use evidence to support answers to a question.

- Habitat
- Needs

- Grassland
- Organism
- Polar
- Rainforest
- Wetland
- Boa snake
- Giraffe
- Polar bear
- Salamander

Students will:

- Explain the purpose of maps and globes.
- Identify the differences between a map and a globe.
- Locate bodies of water and continents on a map and a globe.
- Apply map tools (cardinal directions, key) to locate habitats on a map.

- Analyze interactions between living and non-living parts in a habitat.
- Use evidence to explain why an animal could or could not survive in a habitat.

- Identify environmental changes in various habitats.
- Explain the impact of environmental changes on living things.

- Research how living things can benefit and hurt a habitat.
- Provide support for a statement using evidence.

- Collect, analyze and display data to demonstrate how changes in the environment may affect the survival of organisms in the environment.

- Cardinal direction
- Continent
- Equator
- Globe
- Hemisphere
- Poles

- Interact
- Survive

- Cause
- Effect
- Benefit
- Harm
- Invasive
- Overgraze

- Environment

- Brochure

Students will:

- Create an informational brochure to teach others about the impact of changes on an environment.

- Describe ways to minimize the impact of changes on living organisms in a local habitat.
- Consider different points of view on a topic.

Point of view

Lesson 1

Close Observations



Read & learn:



Wow, look mom!
There are different
features in this
picture.

Yes, Sally. From
the depth of the
oceans to the top
of the mountains,
there are different
habitats that
include living
things and
non-living things.



Habitat:
Is the environment
where plants and
animals normally
live and grow.



- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child identify the meaning of "Habitat", then let him/ her describe the components of his/her local habitat.
- Aim: Describe the local habitat in the local community.
- Subject integration:
 - Science: Analyze the components of the habitat.
 - Social studies: Compare and contrast physical features of the world.
 - English: Read and understand the texts.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication - Reading.



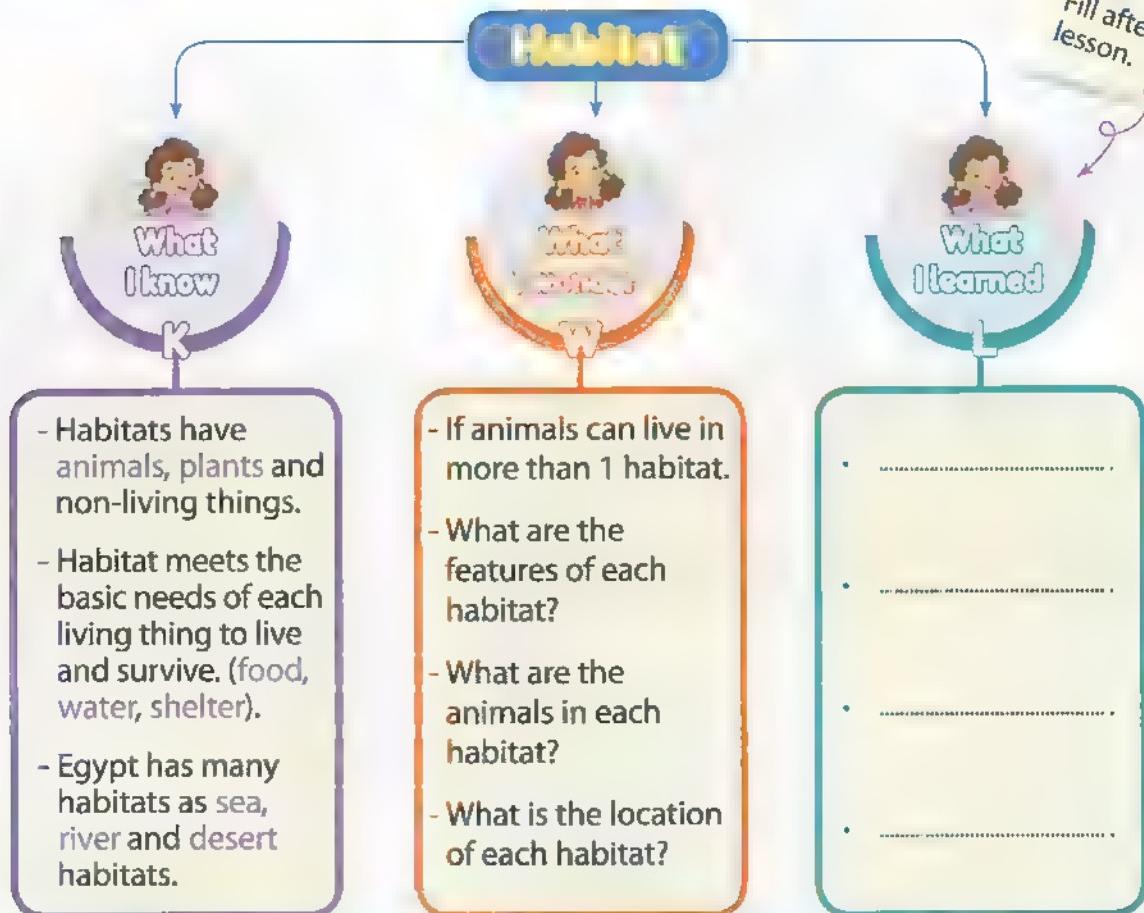


Know, Wonder, Learn

Activity 2

Read, then answer:

Fill after each lesson.



Complete:

- 1** and are the components of the habitat.
- 2** Each living organism needs , and to live and survive.
- 3** and are from the habitats in Egypt.

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): - Help your child read "I know" to remember the basic needs of living organisms to survive.
- Help him/her ask questions about what he/she wants to learn "I wonder" and fill "I learned" at the end of each lesson in the KWL activity, then answer the questions.
- Aim: Describe the local habitat in the local community.
- Subject integration: - Science: Communicate information with others.
- English: Read and write complete sentences.
- Life skills: Communication - Critical thinking - Reading.



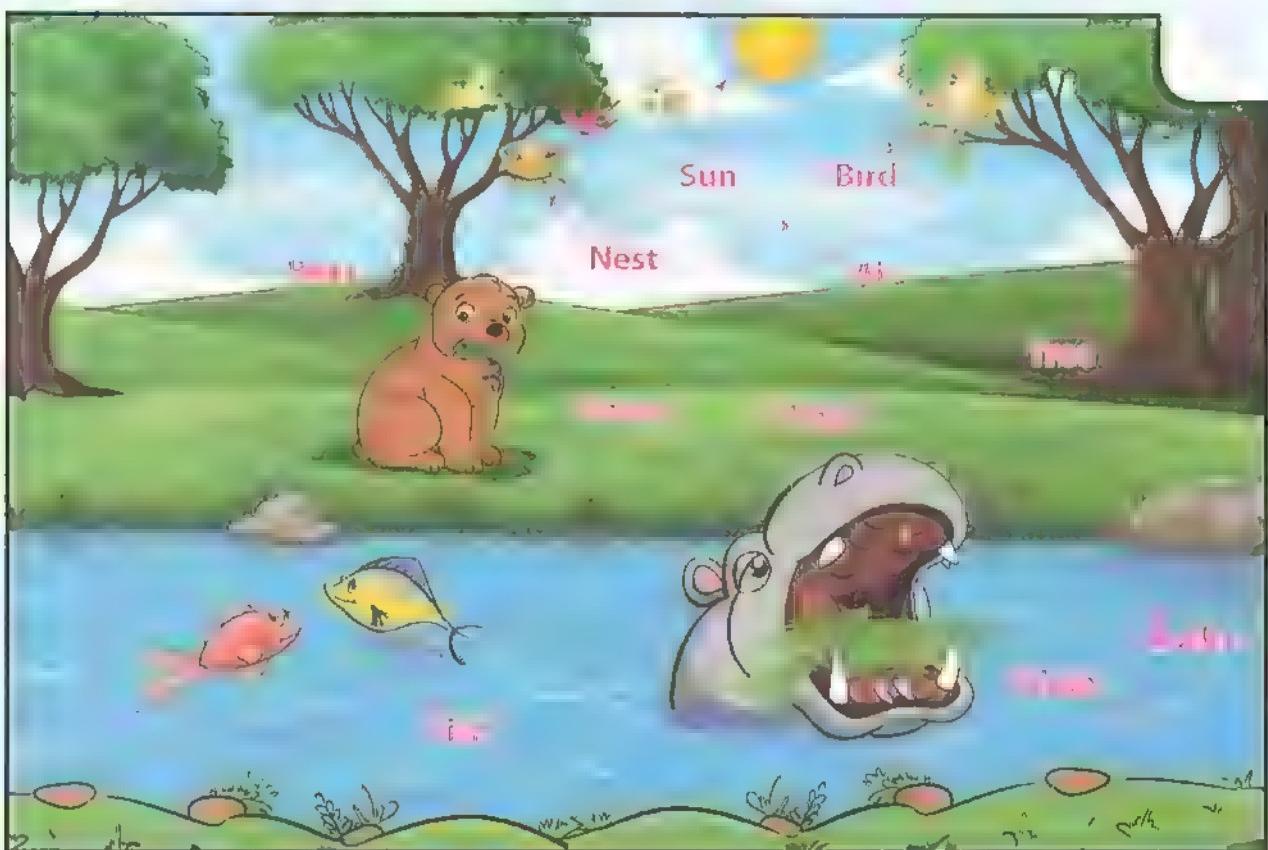


My Local Habitat

"In each habitat the living organism must meet its basic needs."



Activity 3 Classify to sort the organisms in the picture in the table:



Land	Water	Non-living things

- Parents' tips: Activity (3): Help your child classify the components of the habitat in the table.
- Aim: Describe the components of a habitat.
- Subject integration:
 - Science: Describe the local habitat in the local community.
 - English: Read and understand the texts.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Collecting data - Non-verbal communication.



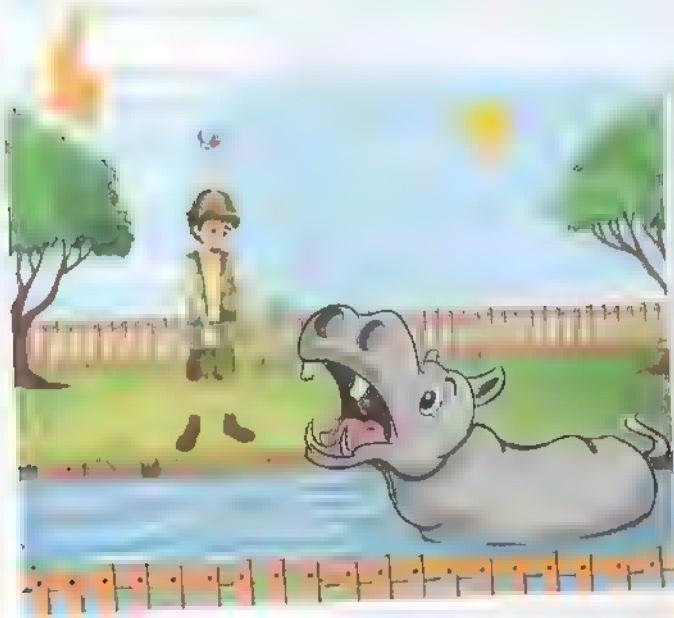


A Zookeeper's Job



Read & learn about the Zookeeper's job:

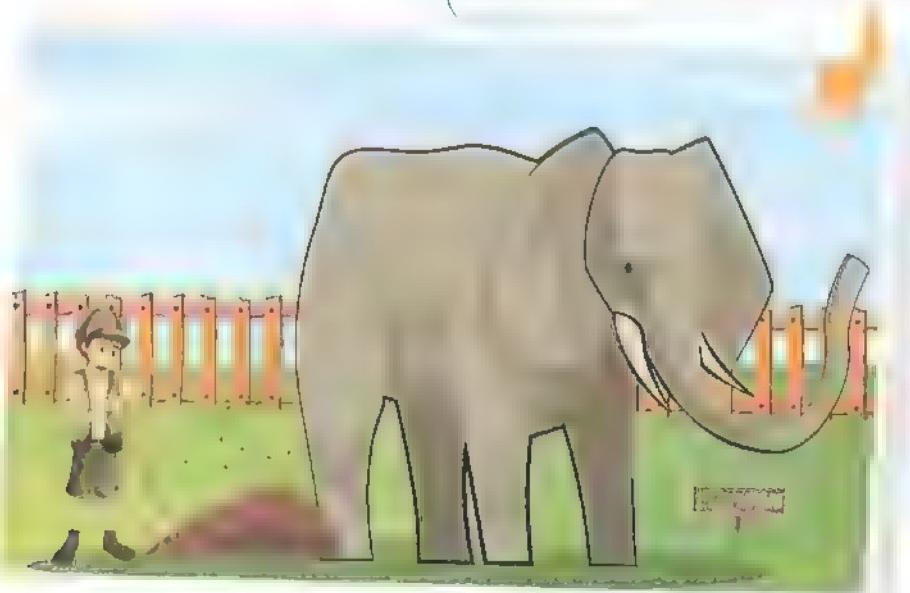
I provide the animals with the suitable food.



Hi, I am Khaled, a "zookeeper". I'm responsible for the daily care of the animals.



I prepare the suitable place for the animals to live in "shelter".



- Parents' tips: Activity (4): Help your child know the responsibility of a zookeeper towards the animals.
- Aim: Describe how the habitat meets the needs of living organisms.
- Subject Integration: - English: Reading text.
 - Science: Analyze a habitat and its ability to meet the needs of different living organisms.
- Life skills: Communication - Critical thinking - Reading.



2

Vocabulary

Activity 1 Look, then tick (✓):

Vocabulary word: "Organism"



1 Living organisms could be

rocks plants animals humans

2 Living organisms need water, food and shelter to survive.

Yes No

3 A living thing can also be called a/an

thing organism

Definition

Organism: is a creature such as plants and animals, that usually needs basic needs to survive.

- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child define the word "Organism" by answering the given questions, then help him/her fill the opposite table with your answers as shown in the given example.

- Aim: Define, illustrate and use new vocabulary in a sentence.



Look at the table, then answer with "Yes" or "No":

Characteristics Examples	Moving	Grow	Breathe	Produce waste	Needs energy
Worm	Yes	No	No	No	No
Sunflower	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Car	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bird	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sun	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Whale	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

○ Subject integration:

- English: Define words and write complete sentences.
- Science: Ask questions based on observations to find more information.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication.





Habitats



2 Read & learn about different types of habitats:

1

Found near the North and South poles.

Weather

Cold and windy.
Ice covers large areas.



Plants

Shrubs: grow on the ground.
Moss: grows on rocks.

Animals



Polar bear
(Swims to find food)



Arctic fox



Whale



Penguin

Complete:

- 1 The weather in polar habitats is and
- 2 and are the plants that grow in the polar habitat.
- 3 is one of the animals that live in polar habitat.

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child know the different features of the "Polar habitat" such as its weather, the plants and animals that live in, then answer the questions.
- Aim: Read and learn about habitats around the world.
- Subject integration:
 - Science: Analyze a habitat to determine its ability to meet the needs of different living organisms.
 - Social studies: Compare and contrast climate and physical features of different regions of the world.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Respect for diversity - Reading.



2

Rainforest Habitat

Found near the equator.

Weather

Rainy.
Warm.



Plants

Tall trees: Block sunlight from reaching the ground.
Ground plants: with big leaves to capture light.

Animals



Macaw



Monkey



Large snake
(Crawl on wet and dark ground)



Frogs

Complete:

- 1 The weather in the rainforest habitat is and
- 2 and are from the animals that live in the rainforest habitat.
- 3 is one of the plants that grow in the rainforest habitat.

○ Parents' tips: Help your child know the different features of the "Rainforest habitat" such as its weather, the plants and animals that live in, then answer the questions.



3

Grassland

Dry flat lands found all over the world.

Weather

- Tropical grassland is warm all the year.
- Temperate grass- land is warm in summer but cold in winter.

Plants

Few trees.
Tall grass and bushes.



Grassland Habitat



Prairie dog

Animals



Giraffe



Lions and Cheetahs

Rabbits

Complete:

- 1 The weather in temperate grassland is in summer and in winter.
- 2 Plants in the grassland are trees and grass.

○ Parents' tips: Help your child know the different features of the "Grassland habitat" such as its weather, the plants and animals that live in, then answer the questions.



4

Found where land meets fresh or salty water.

Weather

Warm or cold or have multiple seasons.



Plants

Can grow at the top or under the water.

Animals



Turtle



Frogs

Complete:

- 1 Plants can live water in wetland habitat.
- 2 Wetland may have seasons weather.
- 3 and can live in wetland habitats.

○ Parents' tips: Help your child know the different features of the "Wetland habitat" such as its weather, the plants and animals that live in, then answer the questions.



Habitat Research



Use the graphic organizer to collect information about different habitats.

Living organisms

- Camel
- Cactus
- Dolphin
- Human

Desert Habitat

- Hot and rainy
- Hot and dry
- Cold and rainy
- Cold and dry

Non-living things

- Tent
- Car
- Water
- Sun



Search about your habitat, then complete:

Living organisms

- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -

Non-living things

- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -

- Parents' tips: Help your child make a research about the features of the "Desert Habitat", then let him/her choose one and do a research about it.
- Aim: Organize information about different habitats in the graphic organizer.
- Subject integration:
 - Science: Analyze the features of habitats.
 - Information and communication: Use digital sources to search for and collect content to answer questions.
- Life skills: Communication · Problem solving.

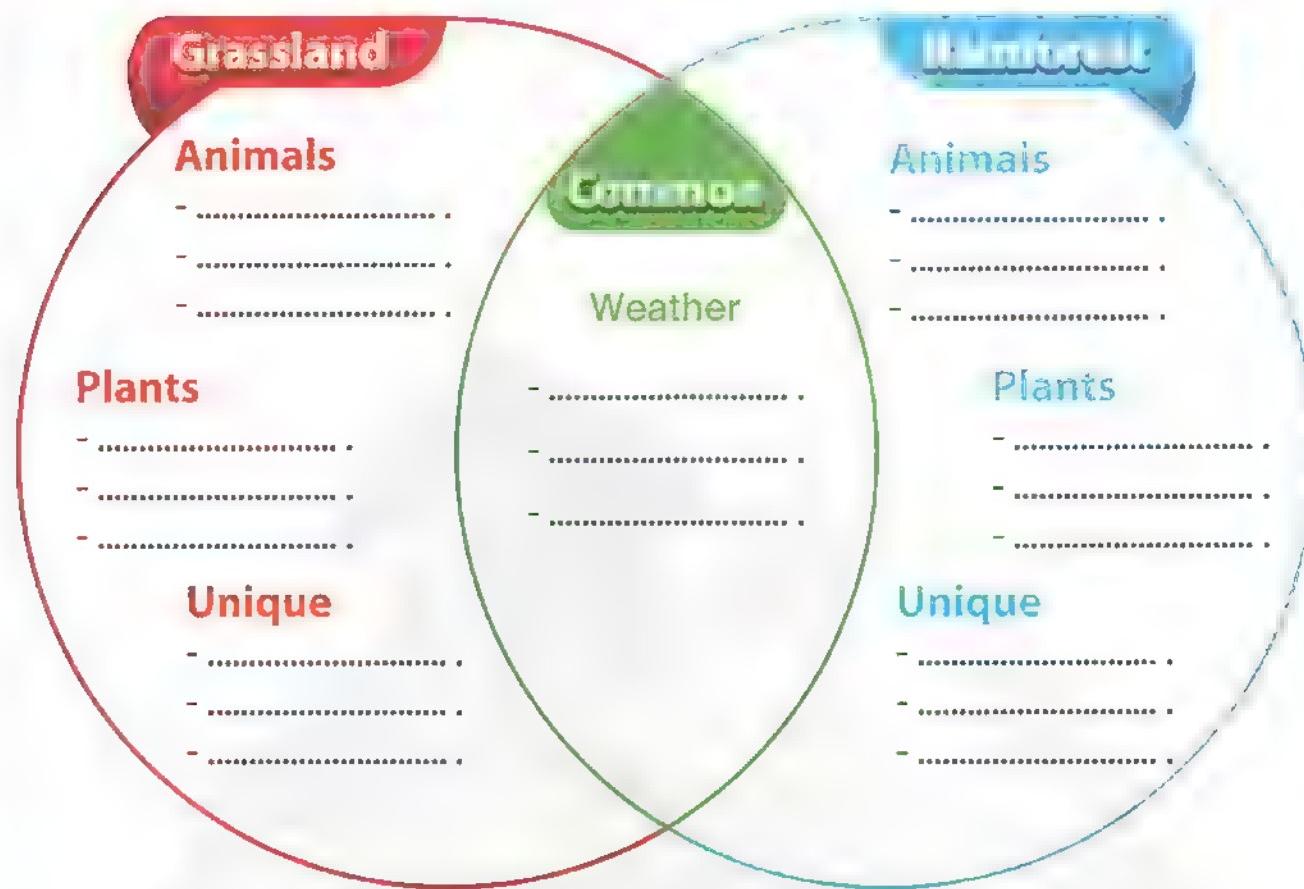




Comparing Habitats

Activity 3 Complete the Venn diagram using the given words:

Gazelle - Tall trees - Tall grass - Warm - Lions - Whale - Macaw - Rainy - Boa Snake



○ Parents' tips: Activity (3): Help your child compare and contrast between two different habitats using Venn diagram and find out what the common and unique features are in both.

○ Aim: Compare and contrast habitats.

○ Subject integration:

- English: Read and write a text.

- Science: Communicate information with others in written or oral forms.

- Social studies: Compare and contrast climate and physical features of different regions of the world.

○ Life skills: Collaboration - Critical thinking.


Activity 4

Complete the following to compare between the “polar” and “rainforest” habitats:

1 The polar habitat is located at the 2 poles, but the rainforest habitat is located near the equator.

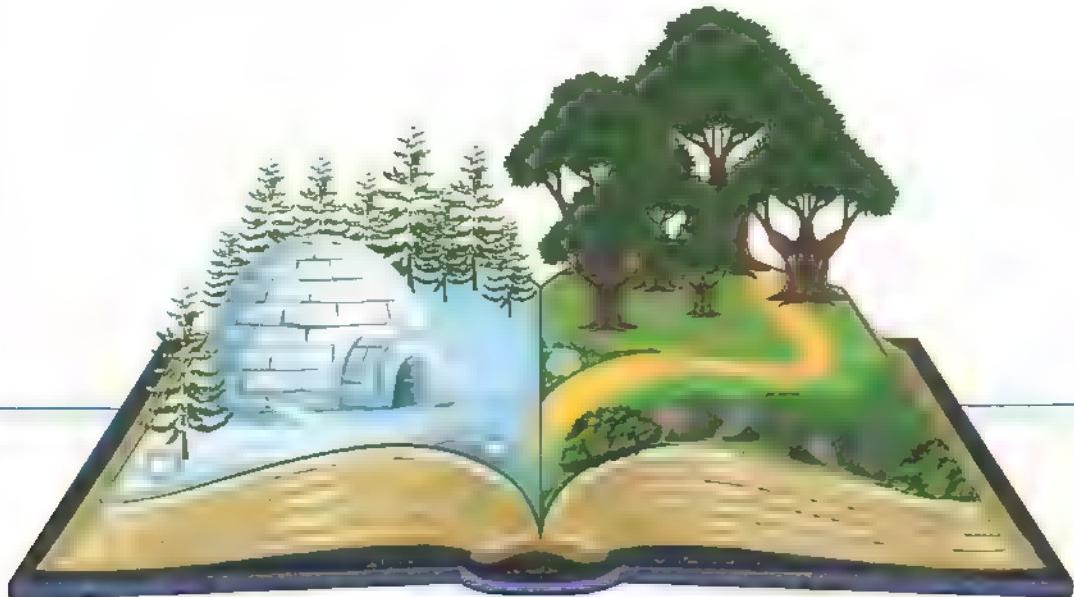
2 The weather in the polar habitat is cold and windy but

3

but

4

but



- **Parents' tips:** Activity (4): Help your child complete the essay to compare between two different habitats.
- **Aim:** Communicate similarities and differences between two different habitats in writing.
- **Subject integration:**
 - English: Write complete sentences.
 - Science: Compare between different habitats.
 - Social studies: Compare and contrast climate and physical features of different regions of the world.
- **Life skills:** Collaboration - Critical thinking - Reading - Writing - Non-verbal communication.



**Lesson
3**

Where Do I Live?

Activity

Match each animal to its habitat and evidence:

Animal

Habitat

Evidence



Polar bear

Grassland habitat

- has long neck, so it can eat leaves from long trees.



Giraffe

Polar habitat

- covered with white fur
- to keep it warm.
- lives in cold weather.



Boa snake

Wetland habitat

- lives on both land and water.
- It eats worms.



Salamander

Rainforest habitat

- crawls to hunt food on dry ground and high trees.
- lives in hot weather.

○ **Parents' tips:** Help your child match each living organism with its habitat that meets its basic needs and the suitable features of the organism that allow it to live in this habitat.

○ **Aim:** Connect living organisms to their natural habitat using evidences.

○ **Subject integration:**

- **Environmental science:** Use evidence to explain how an organism can live in its habitat.
- **English:** Read and understand the texts.

○ **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Reading.

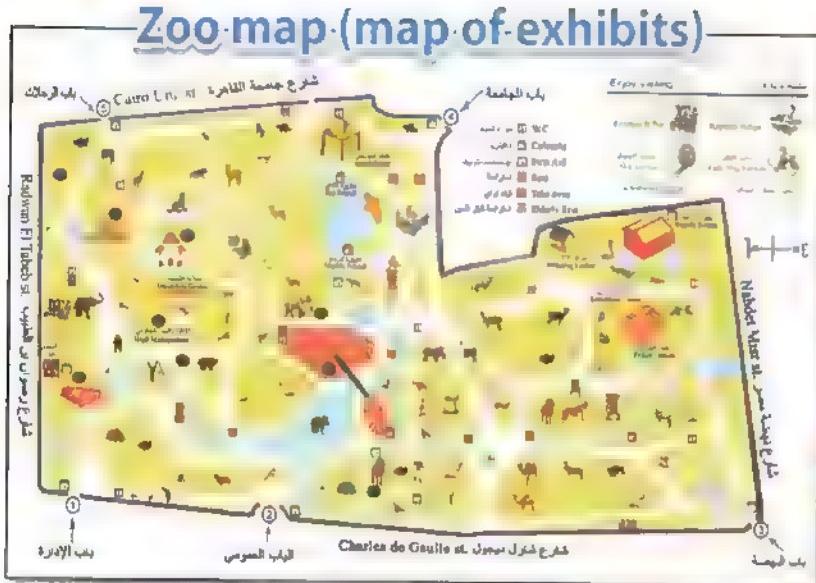




What Can We Learn From Maps?



1 Look & notice the difference between the maps:



A: Tick (✓):

1 This map gives us information about the map of
 key Egypt exhibits

2 This is the map of the
 weather Zoo
 world

B: Tick (✓):

1 The symbol of cloudy weather is
 ☀ ☁ ☂

2 The symbol of sunny weather is
 ☁ ☀ ☂

3 The symbol of windy weather is
 ☁ ☀ ☂

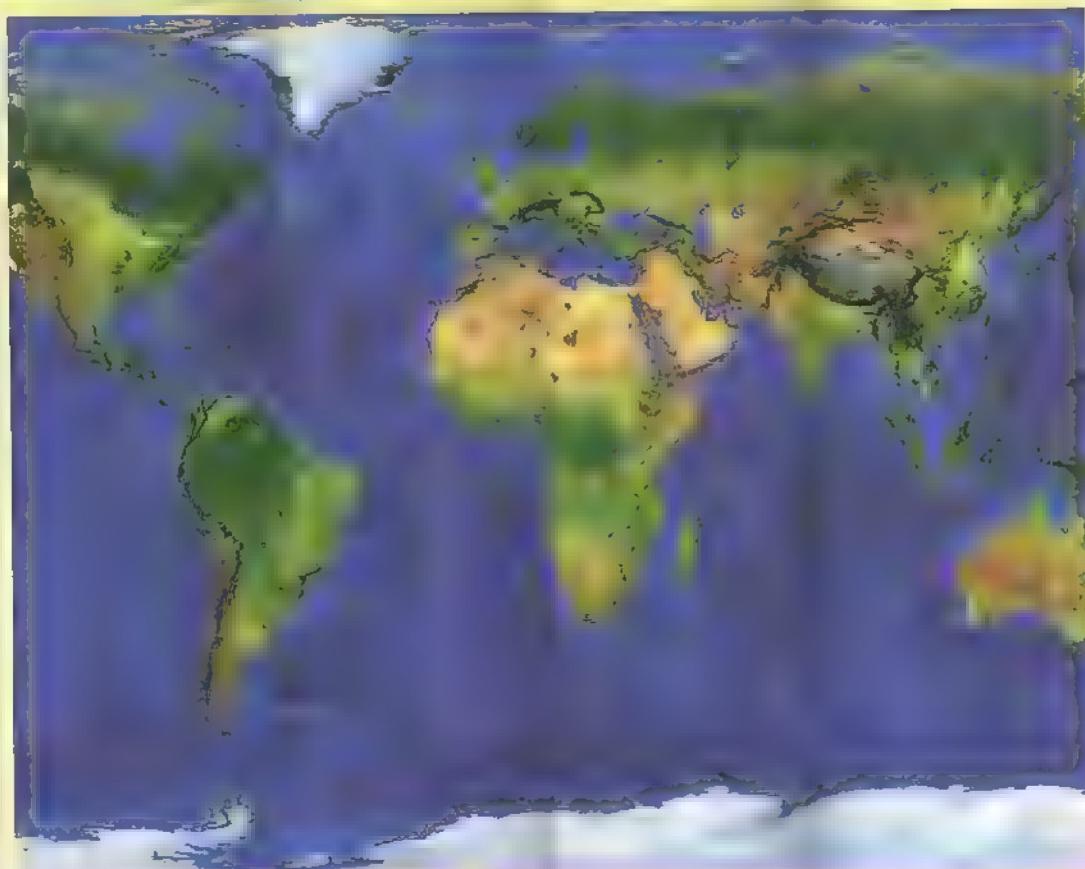


○ Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child remember and explain the features in each map and the need of each one, then answer the questions.

○ Aim: Explain the purpose of maps.



World's.map



Q: Tick (✓):

- 1 This map represents the World Cairo
- 2 The world map shows all of the world part of the world
- 3 All water bodies are represented on the world map. Yes No



Map:

Is a 2 dimensional and flat piece of paper, that represents different features of a part or the whole world.

○ Subject integration:

- Social studies: Identify the features of each map.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Reading.





The World's Map



Activity 2 Look and learn the features of the world's map:



Continents:

Are the very large continuous areas of lands that include countries.
(ex: Africa)



PACIFIC OCEAN

This is our world's map, it shows all the water bodies and lands.



Equator:

Is an invisible line that passes through the middle of the map dividing the world into 2 halves (North and South).



Compass rose:

Locates the 4 main cardinal directions.



- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Discuss with your child the features of the world's map and explain its purpose
- Aim: Locate bodies of water and continents on the world's map.
- Subject integration:
 - Social studies: Locate oceans, continents, and water bodies on the world's map.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Reading.



Wow, there are **7** large continents, and large water bodies, but where are the rivers?



Rivers even the large ones are too small to be represented on the map.



And there's also a compass rose to locate the **4** cardinal directions.



Do you know that: to get a more detailed direction we can **combine 2 directions** together, such as "North East" direction.

Write the name of the combined cardinal:



○ Parents' tips: Help your child observe that the small water bodies which are not represented on the world's map.

Help your child combine the cardinal directions and locate continents on the map.

○ Aim: Locate bodies of water and continents on the world's map using the cardinal directions.

○ Subject integration:

- Social studies: Locate oceans, continents, and water bodies on the world's map.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking Reading.





From your reading, tick (✓):

True

False

- 1 Egypt is found in Africa.
- 2 Australia is a water body.
- 3 North America is located at the north of the equator.
- 4 Oceans could be seen on the world's map.
- 5 Mississippi river is represented on the world's map.
- 6 Southeast direction is the combination between east and west.

Complete using the given words:

North America - 2 hemispheres - Asia - Southeast

PACIFIC
OCEAN

IFIC
AN

- 1 is the largest continent.
- 2 The equator divides the world into
- 3 is found in the northern hemisphere.
- 4 Australia is in the direction.

ANTARCTICA

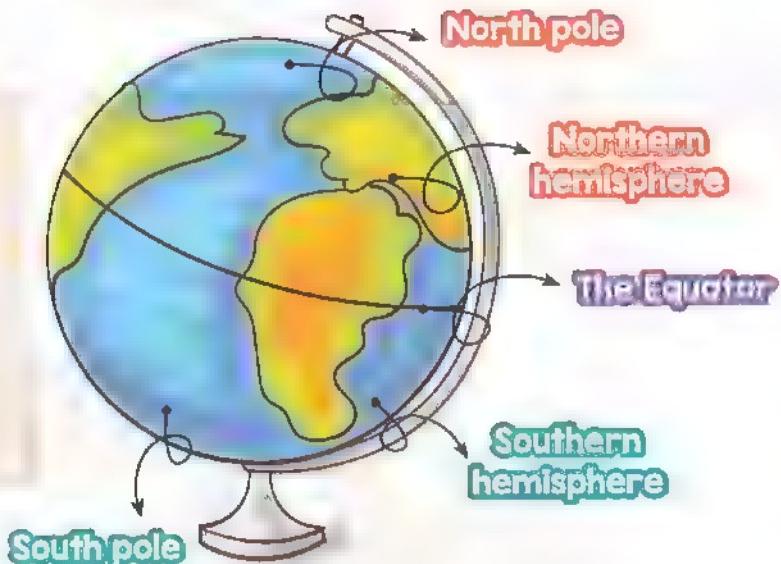
- Parents' tips: Help your child answer the given questions after reading and identifying the features of the world's map.





Globe:

Is a 3 dimensional and spherical shaped model like Earth, that shows the water bodies and lands of the whole world.

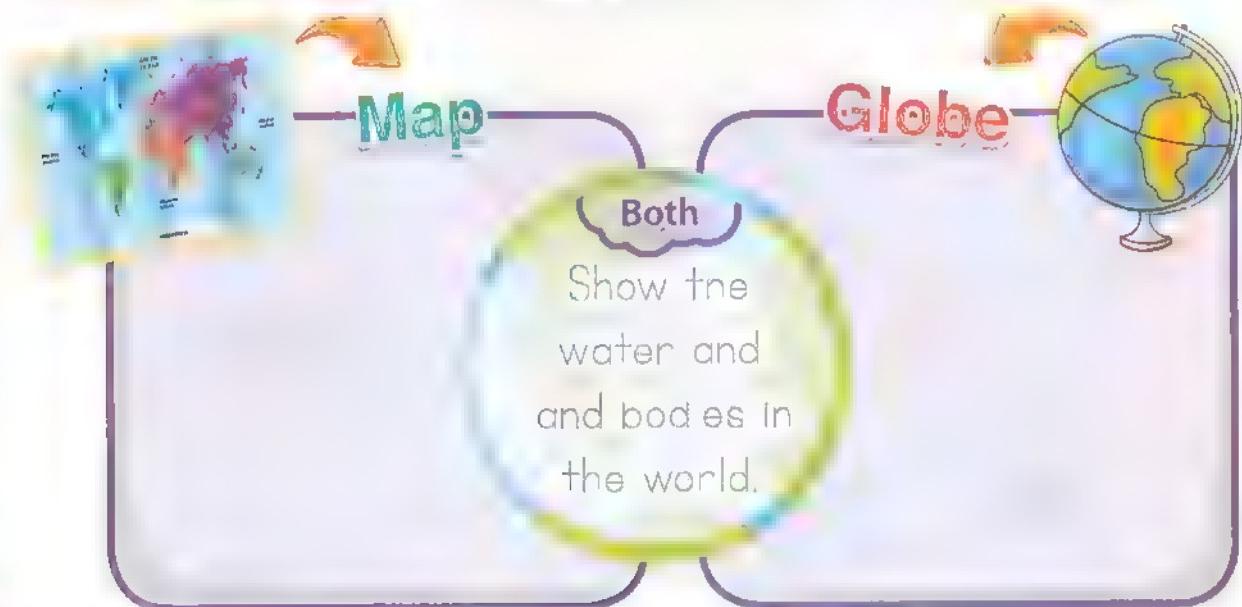


Activity 3

Use the given words to compare between the map & globe:

Two dimensional (2D) - Flat - Represent the whole world

Represent part of the world - Sphere - Three dimensions (3D)



- **Parents' tips:** Activity (3): Help your child observe and discuss the differences between the map and globe to complete the Venn diagram.
- **Aim:** Identify the differences between a map and a globe.
- **Subject integration:**
 - **Social studies:** Compare and contrast between the map and globe.
 - **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Communication - Reading.





Locating Habitat

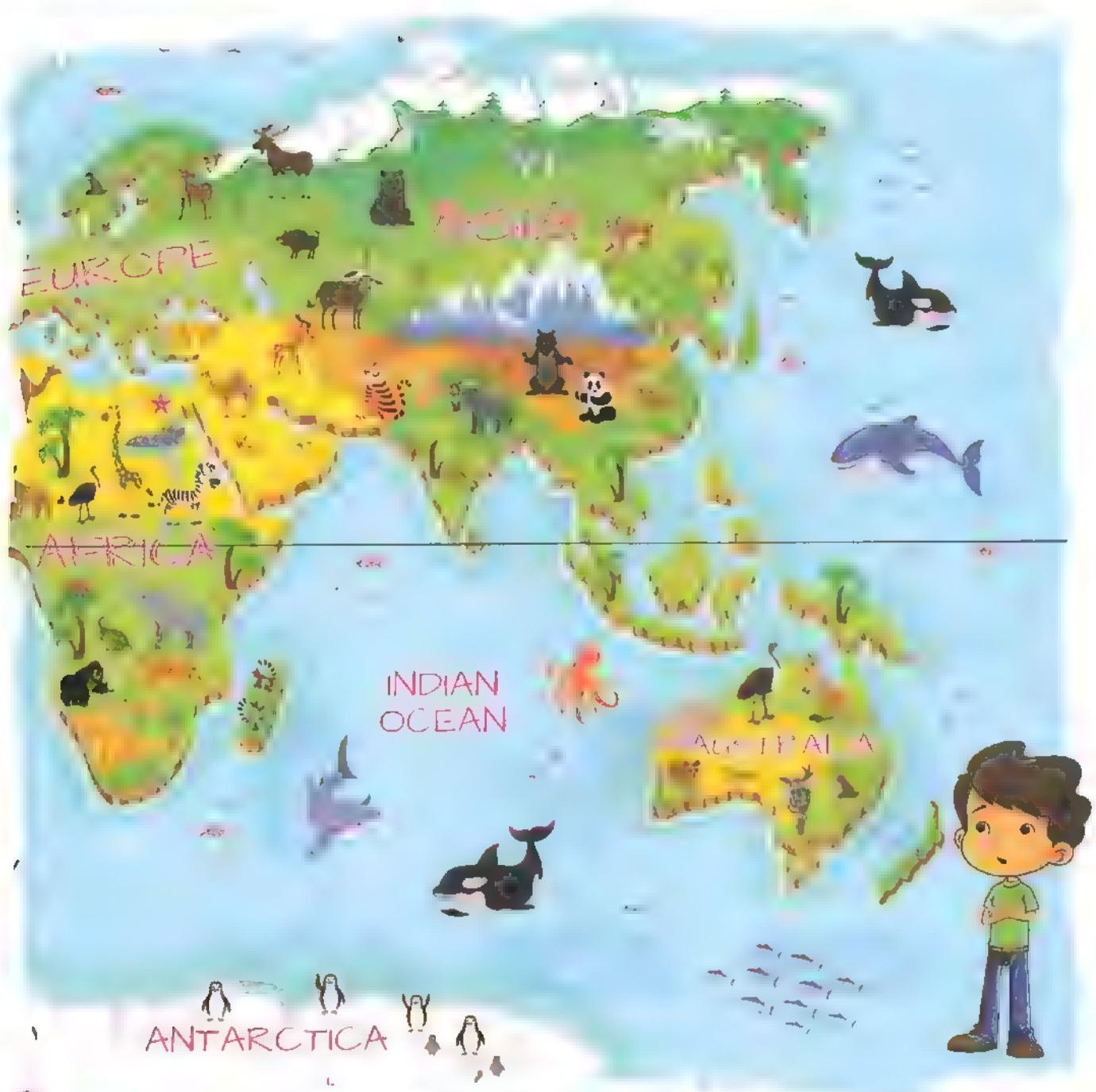
Activity 4

Look at the habitats located on the world's map:



- Parents' tips: Activity (4): Help your child observe the world's map and identify the locations of different habitats using the key and cardinal directions.
- Aim: Apply map tools (key & cardinal directions) to locate habitats on a map.





○ **Subject Integration:**

- Social studies: Locate habitats on a map or a globe.
- English: Ask and answer questions about the location of habitats on a map or a globe.
- Life skills: Communication - Critical thinking - Collaboration.





Tick (✓):

1 Antarctica continent contains habitat.

- rainforest polar

2 The equator passes through the of the map.

- middle end

3 All living and non-living things interact in a place called a

- club habitat

4 habitat is not represented on the world's map.

- Wetland Grassland

5 Egypt has mainly, habitat.

- rainforest desert

Match:



Africa

Asia

Antarctica

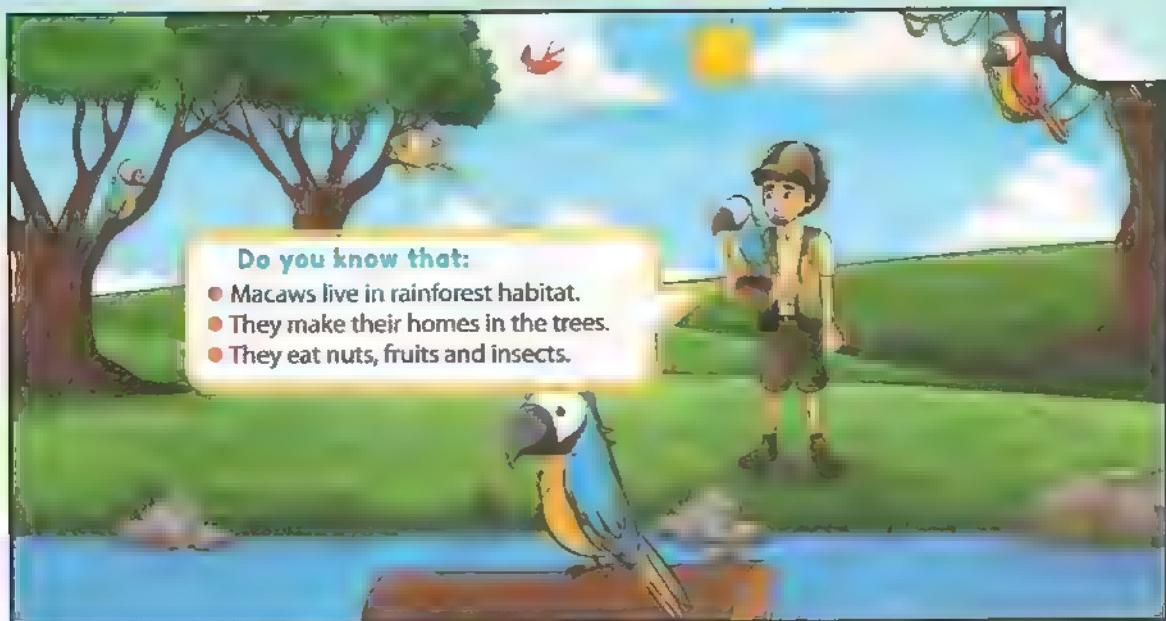
- Parents' tips: Help your child answer the given questions after locating the habitats on the world's map.



Where Might a Macaw Live?

Activity 1

Read and learn how living organisms and non-living things interact in their habitats:



Do you know that:

- Macaws live in rainforest habitat.
- They make their homes in the trees.
- They eat nuts, fruits and insects.

Tick (✓) the type of interaction:

- 1 Macaws eat nuts, fruits and damp soil.
 Living organism & Non-living thing
 Two non-living things
- 2 Plants use water, sunlight and air to make their food.
 Living organism & Non-living thing
 Two non-living things
- 3 Macaws make their homes in trees.
 Living organism & Non-living thing
 Two living organisms

○ Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child know the habitat where the Macaw lives and the kind of interactions to survive in its habitat, then answer the questions.

- Aim: Analyze interactions between living and non-living parts in a habitat.
- Subject integration:
 - Science: Analyze the interactions between living organisms and non-living things in a habitat.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Reading.





Needs of Living Organisms



Read & learn about the basic needs of living organisms in their habitats, then answer:

Shelter

Food

Water



They need



Turtles, crayfish & frogs
hide under rocks.



Moles and rabbits make
burrows in the ground.



- Parents' tips: Activity (2) : Help your child identify the basic needs that living organisms need to survive in their habitats.
- Aim: Identify the the basic needs that are needed for living organisms to survive in a habitat.



**B**

They need

Rabbits
eat plants.Lions
chase animals.Vultures and Racoons
eat dead animals.**C**

They need

Drink from ponds
and streams.Drink water drops
on leaves.**○ Subject integration:**

- Science: Identify the basic needs of living organisms in their habitats to live and survive.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Reading.



3 Read & learn why animals move to other habitats when they hardly find their basic needs, then answer:



Zebras & elephants can walk many miles to look for water.



Monarch butterflies fly to the south in the winter, for warmer weather & more food.

Complete using the given words:

vultures - shelter - climb - dead animals - rocks
warmer - owls - holes - burrows - water

- 1 Butterflies fly south for a place.
- 2 Moles meet their need for by making
- 3 Monkeys trees to get their food.
- 4 Raccoons and meet their need for food by eating
- 5 Squirrels and use in trees to meet their need for shelter.
- 6 Crayfish lives in and hides under

- Parents' tips: Activity (3): Help your child understand that when living organisms can't find their basic needs in their habitats, they tend to move to another habitat, then let him/her answer the questions.
- Aim: Communicate environmental needs of the local community.
- Subject Integration:
 - Science: Analyze the interactions between living organisms and non-living things in a habitat.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Reading.



**Activity 4**

Match each living organism to the type of interaction in its habitat (A), then to its basic need (B):



Living
organisms and
non-living things

● Shelter

Two living
organisms
together

● Food

● Water

- Parents' tips: Activity(4): Help your child match each living organism to the type of interaction in its habitat (A), then to its basic need (B) to survive.
- Aim: Analyze interactions between living and non-living parts in a habitat.
- Subject integration:
 - Science: Analyze the interactions between living organisms and non-living things in a habitat.
- Life skills: Critical thinking.





Is This the Best Habitat?

Activity 5

Read about different living organisms in different habitats:

Ocean
habitat

Living organisms that live in the ocean habitat have characteristics:



- We live in ocean habitat.
- We breathe by gills under water.
- We have fins to swim under water.

Tick (✓):

1 Shark breathes by

gills

lungs

2 Octopus lives in a/an habitat.

grassland

ocean

○ Parents' tips: Activity (5): Help your child identify the characteristics of living organisms that live in ocean habitat, then let him/her search about the living organisms in desert habitat.

○ Aim: Use evidence to explain why an animal could or couldn't survive in a habitat.





Search about the "Desert" habitat

**Desert
habitat**



Tick (✓):

1 Camel breathes by

- gills lungs

2 is one of the desert plants.

- Cactus Flower

3 The weather in the desert is

- hot and dry cold and windy



Subject integration:

- English: Ask and answer questions to discuss a specific topic.
- Science: Communicate information with others in oral or written forms.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication Reading.



6

Changes in the Environment

Activity 1

Read and learn the changes that happen to the environment by living organisms or non-living things:



Flood

- Heavy rains that cover lands.

- Useful:**
 - Bring seeds and nutrients.
- Harmful:**
 - Plants washed away.
 - Animals leave their habitat.



Fire

- Natural.
- From lightning.
- Man-made.
- Fire.

- Useful:**
 - Remove dead litter so nutrients added to the soil.
- Harmful:**
 - Animals leave their habitat.
 - Pollute the air.

Cause



- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child know the meaning of "cause" and "effect", and discuss the natural disasters that affect the environment.
- Aim: Identify and explain the environmental changes in different habitats on living organisms.





"Cause": Something that makes a change.

"Effect": The change that happens as a result of a cause.

Effect



Drought

- No rain.

OR

- Ponds, rivers, lakes dry up.

- Soil.
 - Cracked and dry.

- Plants.
 - Can't survive.

- Animals.
 - Move to find water.

Pollution

- Natural.
 - Volcanos.

- Man-made.
 - Throwing trash & chemicals in water.
 - Machines pollute air.

- Destroy the air, water and land in the habitats.

○ Subject integration:

- Science: Identify and analyze the effects of causes that affect the environment.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication Reading.





From your reading, tick (✓):

True

False

- 1** Floods will happen when there is no rain.
- 2** Pollution has useful effects.
- 3** Fire is caused by the living organisms.
- 4** Some effects are useful to the environment.
- 5** Plants can survive during drought.

Complete using the given words:

**Harmful - seeds - habitats - Lightning - effects
Volcanos - nutrients**

- 1** causes harmful
- 2** Floods bring and to the soil.
- 3** causes natural fire.
- 4** are natural pollution cause.
- 5** Natural disasters force the animals to leave their

○ **Parents' tips:** Assist your child answer the given question after identifying the changes that happen to the environment by living organisms or non-living things.

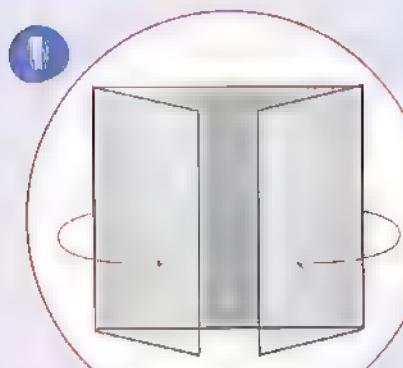




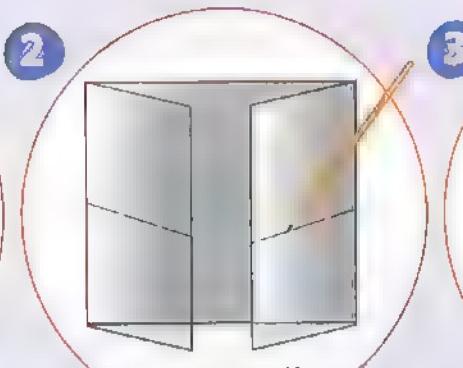
Create Your Foldable

Activity 2

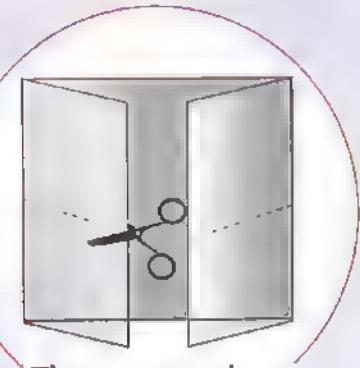
Follow the steps:



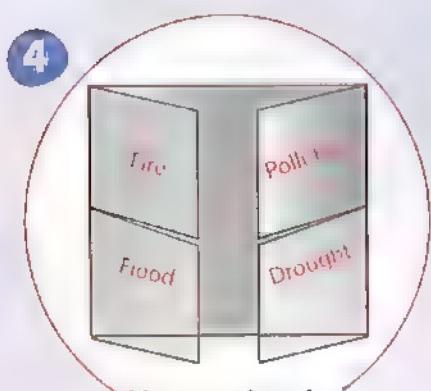
Fold the paper as shown.



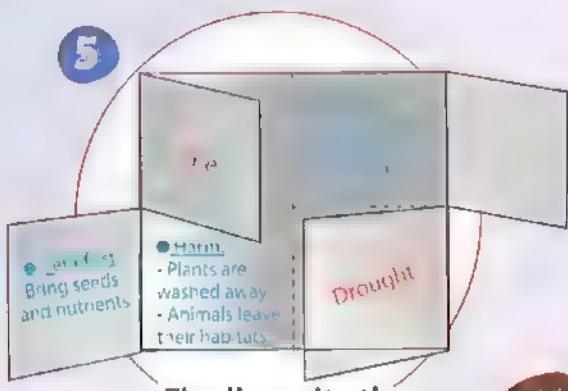
Use a pencil to divide each fold into 2 parts.



Then use a scissor for cutting.



Now, write the causes on the outer side of the folds.



Finally, write the effect behind each cause fold.



Use this foldable to show the causes and the effects of natural disasters on the environment.

Try at home.

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child make a foldable to express the causes and effects that affect the environment.
- Aim: Identify the environmental changes in different habitats.
- Subject integration:
 - Math: "Geometry" partition shapes into parts with equal areas to express a fraction.
 - Art: Create works of art to express content learned.
- Life skills: Sharing - Communication Reading.





Plants and Animals Can Cause Change

Activity 1 Read and learn the changes caused by Animals & Plants:



• Water hyacinth

- Use a lot of water.
- Prevent sunlight and oxygen to reach the aquatic plants.

"The water hyacinth is a plant that is not usually found in Egypt. Humans brought it to Egypt. It is called an invasive plant."

- Parents' tips: Help your child know that living organisms "animals and plants" make some environmental changes, then answer the questions.
- Aim: Discuss how living organisms can benefit or harm a habitat.





- Overgrazing of animals

- Remove plants and grass.
- The soil becomes hard and sandy.

Complete using the given words:

harmful - oxygen - Overgrazing - goats - sunlight - Water hyacinth

- of animals harms the soil.
- Water hyacinth prevents and from reaching the aquatic plants.
- Overgrazing of leads to removing plants.

○ Subject integration:

- Environmental science: Explain how an organism can both benefit and damage its environment.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication - Reading.





Benefit or Harm

Activity 2 Search and match:



Agricultural lands clearing



Volcano ashes fall on the soil



Goats graze on grassland



Snakehead fish

Benefit

- Add nutrients to the soil.

- Remove the fertile layer of the soil.

Harm

- Eat other fish and insects.

- The soil will become hard and sandy.

- Parents' tips: Activity(2): Help your child search for the causes that benefit or harm the habitats.
- Aim: Discuss how living organisms can benefit or harm a habitat.
- Subject integration:
 - Environmental science: Explain how an organism can both benefit and damage its environment.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication.





Research

A Tick (✓):

My living organism: Cane toad

Ways it benefits the environment

- Eat

- Rats
- Snakes
- Chocolate
- Insects



Ways it harms the environment

- It:

- has beautiful voice
- has toxic skin
- makes animals leave their habitat.

B Complete:

My living organism:

Ways it benefits the environment



Ways it harms the environment

- **Parents' tips:** Help your child search for the benefits and harms of the "cane toad" on the environment, then let him/her do a research on another animal and explain how it benefits or harms the environment and answer the questions.
- **Aim:** Explain the impacts of living organisms on their environment.
- **Subject integration:** - **Social studies:** Explain how an organism can both benefit or harm its environment.
- **Science:** Use digital sources to search and collect content to a specific topic.
- **Life skills:** Communication - Collaboration.



Goats and More Goats

Biologists collected the number of goats in a field for 5 years with changeable basic needs.

Activity

Use the data in the table to complete the bar graph:

Years	Number of goats at the start	Basic needs	Causes	Number of goats at the end
1 st	35	High	50
2 nd	50	High	75
3 rd	75	Normal	100
4 th	100	Low	Flood
	80	Low	Fires



- Parents' tips: Activity: Help your child notice the effect of basic needs & causes on the number of goats along the 5 years, then let him/her complete the bar graph using the given data in the table & answer the questions.
- Aim: Collect and analyze data to show how the environmental changes may affect the survival of organisms in that environment.

Tick (✓):

- 1** The number of goats at the end of each year is
 fixed different
- 2** The number of goats was large in the year.
 second fifth
- 3** The number of goats was small in the fifth year because of
 fires pollution
 enough basic needs
- 4** are from the useful effects of flood that makes the number of goats increases in the next year.
 Bringing new seeds Lakes and rivers dry up
 Plants increases
- 5** The number of goats at the end of the sixth year will be:
 10 15 5
- 6** Harmful effects of some causes make the number of goats
 high low fixed



○ **Subject integration:**

- Math: Collect, organize and analyze data on a bar graph.
- English: Ask and answer informational questions.
- Science: Environmental change may affect living organisms.
- **Life skills:** Communication - Problem solving - Decision making.



Lessons
9 & 10

Brochure Planning

Activity

Read & learn, then answer:

Respect for diversity



Point of View
is the way that someone thinks about something.

When we take big decision or fix problem, it is important to consider the decision from multiple **POINTS OF VIEW**.

- **Parents' tips:Activity:** Discuss with your child that when he/she wants to take a big decision or fix a problem, it is important to consider the decision from multiple points of view.
- **Aim:** Describe ways to minimize the impact of environmental changes considering the different points of view.



The boy is help Remy come up with ideas to solve his problem:



A problem that needs to be solved

Crayfish eats the plant buds



Cause of the problem

- living organism: Crayfish
- Non-living thing: Water

Effect of the problem

- Plants are harmed
- Crayfish dies

Solutions

- Use plants made of plastic.
- Feed crayfish chocolate.
- Put more plants in the tank.

Where to get more information (Reference)

- Friends
- Internet
- Book
- Family members
- Teacher

○ Subject integration:

- Science: Communicate information with others in written or oral forms.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Respect for diversity - Problem solving - Collaboration - Reading.

Project

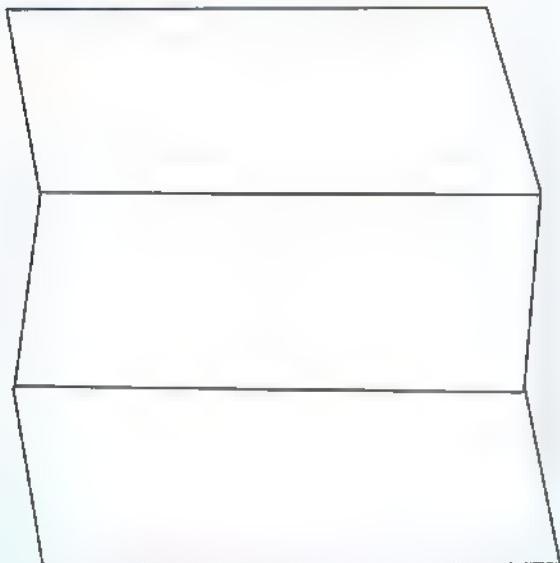
Make Your Brochure

Follow the steps:

1



2



3



Problem

Cause

Effect

Try at home.

Fill in to complete the brochure:

Problem	
Cause	Effect
Solutions	Reference: <input type="checkbox"/> Books <input type="checkbox"/> Internet <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Friend

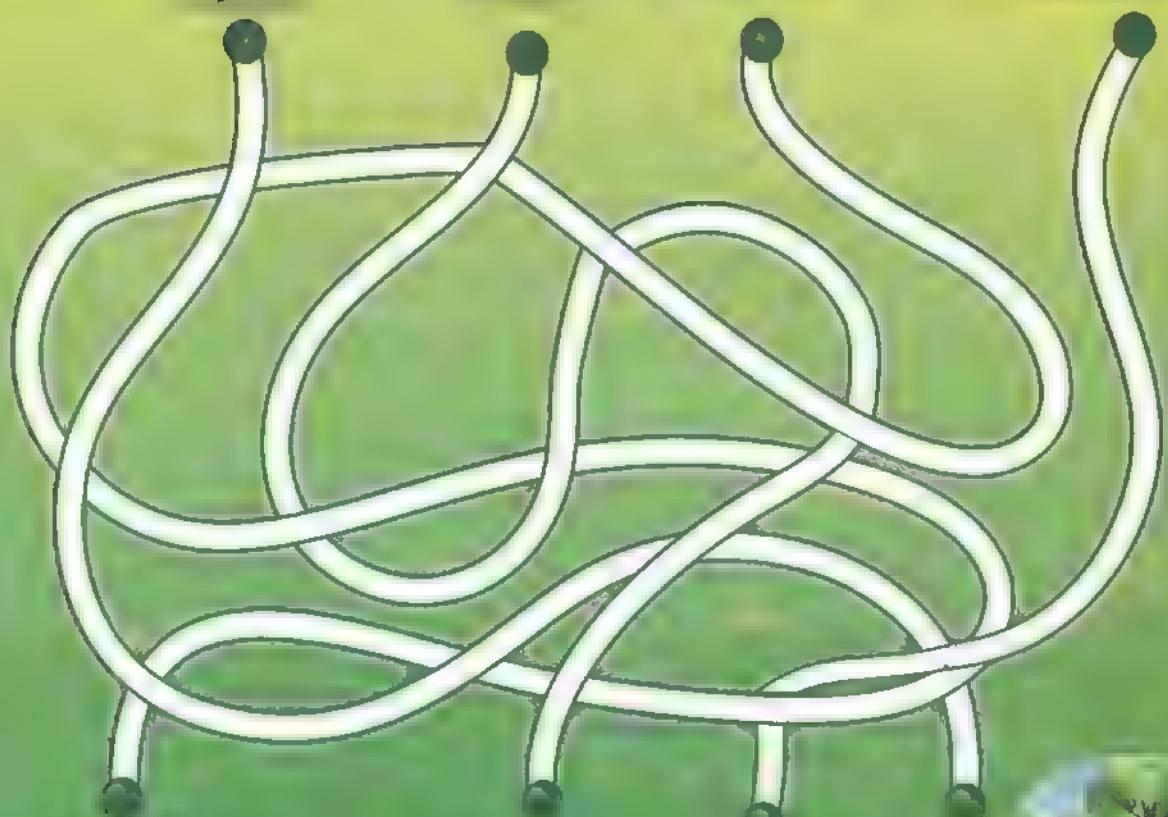


Tick (✓) the learning outcomes you learned through the chapter:

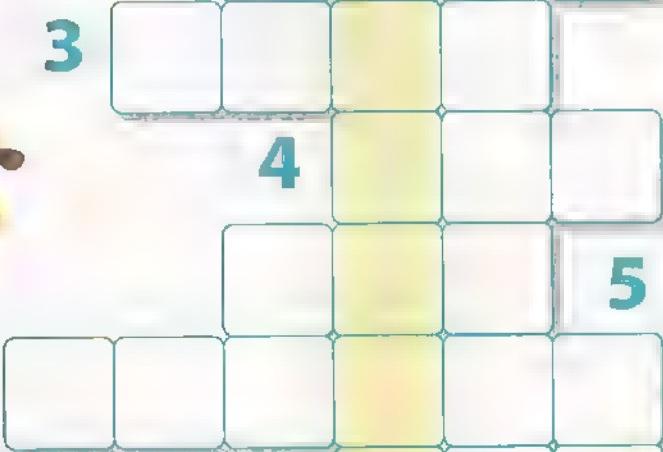
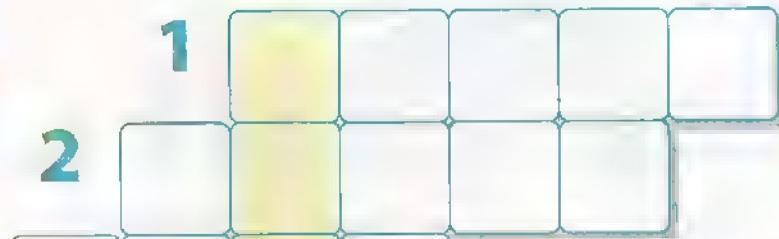
- The basic needs of living organisms to survive.
- Compare and contrast between different habitats.
- Locate the water bodies, land & habitats on the map/globe using the cardinal directions.
- Living and non-living causes and their effect on the environment.
- The benefits and harms of the environmental changes.
- Collect, represent and analyze data.
- Make a brochure to show information.



Help each animal to reach its habitat:



Find the secret word:



CHAPTER 2

"Water, Water Everywhere!"



Objectives Overview

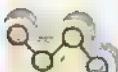


- Students discover ways they can conserve clean drinking water.
- Students make connections between states of water (solid, liquid, and gas) and the water cycle.
- Students explore how the water cycle impacts weather and distinguish between weather and climate.



Learn

- Students learn how the water cycle can impact climate.
- Students learn how weather scientists study weather data to better understand a region's climate.
- Students analyze one region to understand how its location impacts its climate.
- Students analyze weather data to describe climate.



Collaborate

- Students collaborate to create a museum display to explain a habitat's climate and model the water cycle within that habitat.

Pacing Guide

UNIT 1

UNIT 2 UNIT 3

Students will:

- Describe the importance of water in our lives.
- Illustrate the distribution of water on Earth.
- Explain how to conserve water.

- Conserve

Discover

- Identify stages of the water cycle.
- Model the water cycle.

- Climate
- Condensation
- Evaporation
- Groundwater
- Oasis
- Precipitation
- Run off
- Water cycle

Explore

- Describe the difference between weather and climate.

- Average
- Meteorologist
- Weather

3

- Construct a definition for climate.
- Describe the local climate.

Students will:

- Identify water's impact on climate.
- Apply multiplication and division to solve precipitation story problems.
- Compare climates in Egypt using weather data.
- Use a world map to locate city proximities to bodies of water.
- Apply map key to measure distance.

- Water cycle

Learn

- Use evidence to support answer about climate.
- Analyze climate data to determine city locations on a world map.
- Make claims about a city's location in relation to bodies of water.
- Identify water issues that impact Egypt and global communities.
- Explain where specific water issues are most likely to occur.

- Distance
- Equator
- Map
- Poles

6

- Body of water

7

- Drought
- Flood

8

Students will:

- Research a specific region's climate.
- Record and organize notes from research.
- Collaboratively plan elements of a museum display.
- Build a museum display using researched information.
- Present museum displays.
- Record information from students' displays.
- Make comparisons between habitats.

- Requirement

9

- Culture
- Mosaic

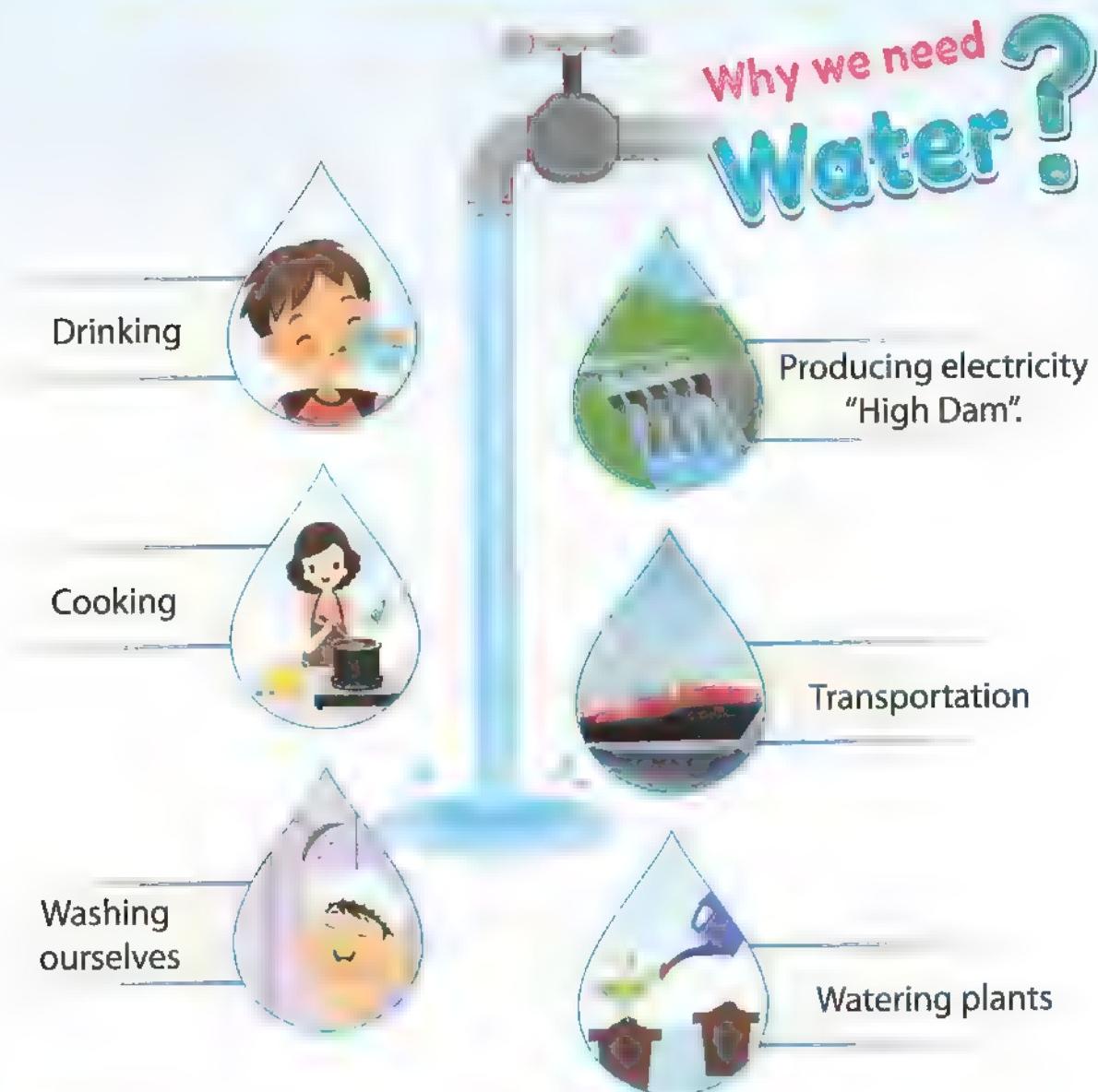
10

Museum





Importance of Water



"We all need water to live"



Search about other uses of water in our life.



- **Parents' tips:** Discuss with your child the importance of water in our daily life, then let him/her search about the other uses of water in our daily life.

Hint: Discuss with your child how the falling water can help produce electricity, like the Aswan High Dam.

- **Aim:** Describe the importance of water in our lives.

- **Subject integration:** - English: Read and understand texts.

- Science : - Identify the importance of water in our lives and our world.
- Describe the benefits of drinking water.

- **Life skills:** Self management - Communication - Reading Non-verbal communication.





Activity 1 Write an Acrostic Poem about the water:



Acrostic poem:

Is a poem uses letters of a subject word to form the body of a poem.

Water is good for our bodies.

aqua is another word for water.

t

e

r

- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child write an acrostic poem about water by using each letter in the word WATER.
- Aim: Writing an acrostic poem about the water.
- Subject integration:
 - English: Write a poem about the water clearly.
 - Science : Identify the importance of water in our lives and our world.
- Life skills: Collaboration - Communication - Writing.





Sources of Water

"Where can we find water?"



Identify some of water sources, then answer:



Note

Almost 3/4 of the surface of our planet "Earth" is covered by water.



Answer:

① Can we use all this water resources to drink?

Yes

No

② From your previous learning, where else you can find water?

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child identify the different natural sources of water, then let him/her answer the questions.

- Aim: Identify water sources.

- Subject integration:

- English: Answer the questions to demonstrate understanding of the text.

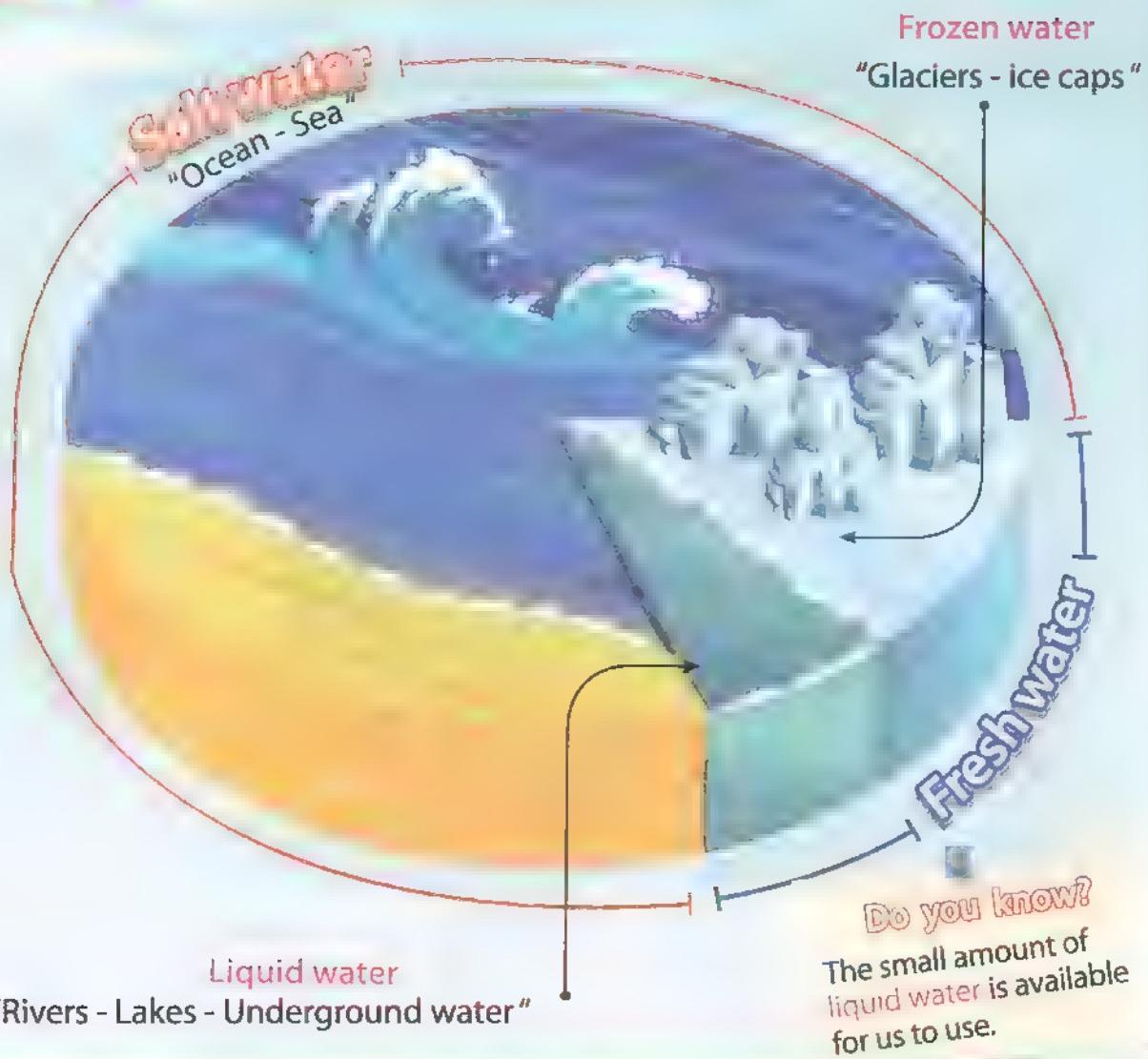
- Science: Identify the natural sources of water.

- Life skills: Critical thinking - Reading.

Water in Our World

CHAPTER 3

Read, then answer:



Complete by using [< or >]

- 1 The percentage of saltwater is the percentage of fresh water.
- 2 The percentage of liquid water is the percentage of frozen water.

- Parents' tips: Activity (3): Help your child identify that the water on the surface of our planet Earth is divided into "Saltwater" and "Freshwater", then discuss with him/her the importance of water in our daily activities, and let him/her answer the questions.
- Aim: Illustrate the distribution of water on Earth.
- Subject integration: - Math: Understand the concepts of greater than and less than.
- Science: kinds of water.
- English: Ask and answer questions.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Non-verbal communication.



My Plan

"We must conserve water"



Activity 4 Tick (✓) the good habits for conserving water:

The habits



Turn off the tap, while brushing your teeth.



Use too much water while washing cars.



Fill the sink with water to wash dishes.



Keep the faucet on while brushing your teeth.



Fix the leaky pipes.



- **Parents' tips:** Activity(4): Discuss with your child the contents of the given pictures, then help him/her tick the good habits we must follow to conserve water.
- **Aim:** Describe how to conserve water.
- **Subject integration:**
 - English: Read and comprehend an informational text.
 - Science : Identify practice of conserving water.
- **Life skills:** Self-management.



2

Ramy and Sally Visit the Museum

Activity 1

Read and learn some facts about Siwa Oasis, then answer:

Facts about water

- The oasis is a place in the desert where water comes from rains that fall to the ground soaks deep into earth.
- It has nearly 200 springs.



Siwa Oasis

Human interaction with environment

- Many people use the palm fronds or leaves to make wooden basket sets.
- And also, use spearmint, basil and dates for medicines.



Facts about habitat

- This area has high lands, wet lands and sand dunes.

Animals

- Red fronted gazelle
- Turtledove
- White deer
- Wolves

Plants

- Date palm trees
- Spearmint
- Olives
- Basil



○ Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child identify facts about the sources of water and the habitat and how human interacts in Siwa Oasis, then assist him/her answer the the questions.

○ Aim: Identify the important facts about Siwa oasis.



Complete using the given words:

springs - desert - Spearmint - sand dunes - basket -
underground water - wolves - olives

- 1 In Siwa Oasis, the main source of water is
- 2 Siwa Oasis has 200
- 3 Siwa Oasis is a place in the
- 4 Siwa's area has high lands, wet lands and
- 5 People in Siwa use palm leaves to make
- 6 is used for medicines.
- 7 The most famous animal in Siwa is
- 8 The most famous plants in Siwa are date palm and

○ Subject integration:

- English: Read and understand texts.
- Science: Describe how the water cycle affects the environment.

○ Life skills: Communication - Reading.



The Water Cycle In Nature



Read and learn the "Path of Water Cycle":

Condensation

Condensation

A process that happens when the air cools down and water vapor condenses back into water droplets. These droplets collect together to form clouds.

Evaporation

Evaporation

A process that happens when the sun heats the surface of water bodies (seas & oceans), some of the water changes to vapor mixing with air and rise up.

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child identify different paths to the water cycle that describe how water changes as it moves around the Earth.
- Aim: Identify stages of the water cycle.





Run off

Lake

Underground water

Precipitation

Precipitation

A process that happens when water droplets in clouds fall as "rain" "fresh water" and if air is cold they fall as "snow".

- 1- When water falls on earth it is collected as "lakes and rivers".
- 2- When water flows down the mountains it is called "run off".
- 3- When water soaks deep into ground it is collected as "underground water".

○ Subject integration:

- English: Read and understand texts.
- Science : - Explain the global water cycle.
 - Explain the places where water cycle occurs.
 - Identify the states of water as they exist in the water cycle.

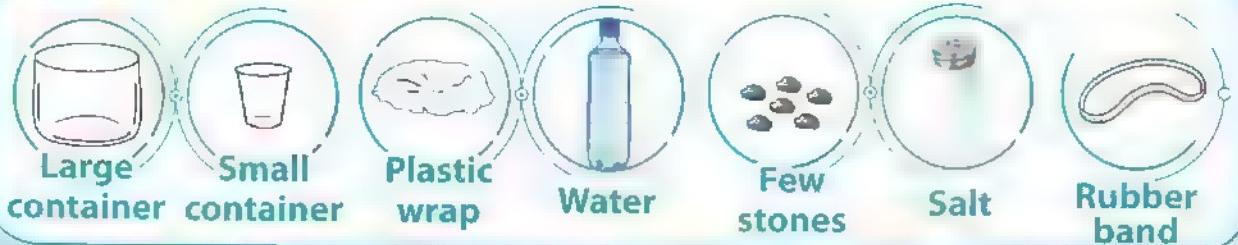
○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Reading.



Water Cycle Model

Let's do an experiment, to build water cycle model.

Tools



Put some salt and water into the large container.

Put a smaller empty container inside the larger container.

Cover them both with plastic wrap and fix it using a rubber band.

Put a few stones on the top of the plastic and place it outside in a sunny area.

Observation

What happens to water droplets from the plastic wrap that fall in the small container over time?

- Parents' tips: Assist your child to read the experiment steps of the water cycle model, then let him/her tick (✓) the correct answer of the following questions.

Hint: You can help your child build the water cycle model at home.

- Aim: Model the water cycle.



Tick (✓):

1 is the source of heat that causes "evaporation" of water.

Heater

Refrigerator

Sun

2 converts water into vapor (gas) and rises up.

Cooling

Heating

no correct answer

3 is the process which turns water to vapor.

Evaporation

Condensation

Precipitation

4 The acts as condensing surface.

container

plastic wrap

salt

5 The water condenses due to

heating

cooling

no correct answer

6 is the process which turns vapor to water.

Evaporation

Condensation

Precipitation

7 The falling back of water from the plastic surface to the small container is called

evaporation

condensation

precipitation

8 The water in the small container is water.

salty

fresh

no correct answer

Subject Integration:

- English: Ask and answer questions about the experiment.

- Science :• Identify the states of water as they exist in the water cycle.

• Explain the processes included in water cycle.

Life skills: Critical thinking - Collaboration - Reading.

3

Water Cycle Affects the Weather

Activity 1 Complete the Water Cycle using the given words:

Precipitation - Condensation - Evaporation



Tick (✓):

_____ process causes rainy weather.

Evaporation

Condensation

Precipitation

○ Parents' tips: Activity(1) : Help your child read the texts and complete the water cycle using the given words, then discuss with him/her how the water cycle affects the weather.

○ Aim: Identify water cycle impacts on the weather.

○ Subject integration:

- English: Read and understand texts.

- Science: - Describe the effects of water cycle on the regional weather.
- Explain the global water cycle.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking Communication.

Describing Weather



Read and learn:

To describe the weather we need to measure the ...

1 Wind Speed

- Is how fast is the air moving.
- **Anemometer** is a tool used to measure the wind speed.



"Anemometer"

2 Precipitation

- Is the water falling from the sky "rain" due to condensation.



Search which tool is used to measure precipitation?

3 Temperature

- Describes how weather is cold or hot.
- **Thermometer** is a tool used to measure temperature.



"Thermometer"

Do you know?
Meteorologist is a scientist who studies weather.



- **Parents' tips:** Activity (2): Help your child remember the meaning of weather and discuss with him/her the factors used to describe the weather as wind speed, temperature and precipitation.
- **Aim:** Identify the factors we use for describing weather.
- **Subject integration:**
 - **English:** Read and understand texts.
 - **Science:** Describe the weather by measuring wind speed, temperature and the kind of precipitation.
- **Life skills:** Communication Self management - Reading.





Weather vs Climate



Read, then answer:

Weather

Describes the condition around us in a short time.

VS

Is the average weather condition around us over a long period of time.

When we say climate or weather they seem to have the same meaning, but actually they are different.

Complete using the given words:

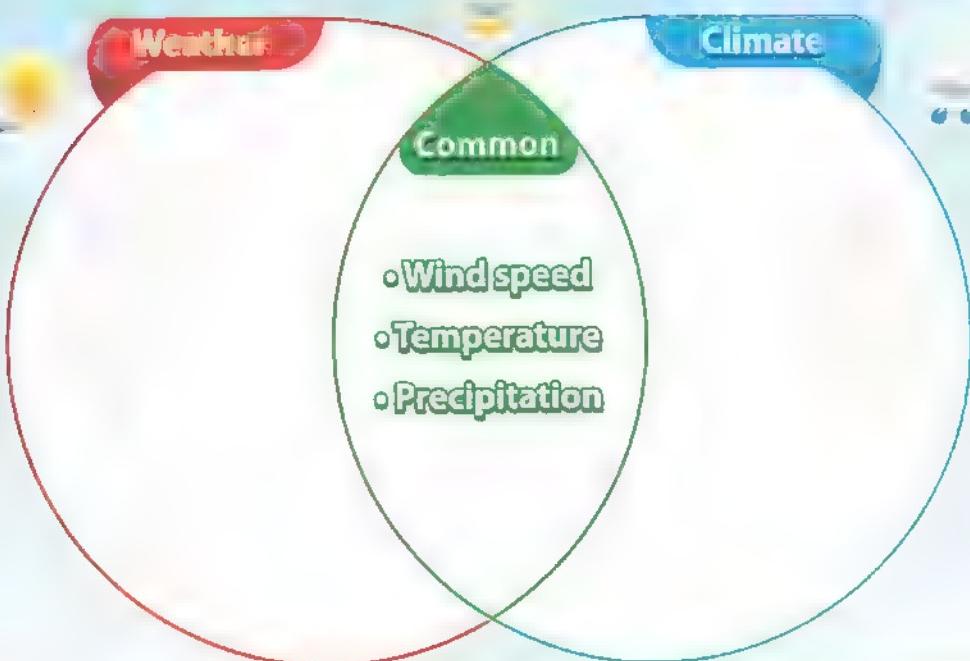
weather - Climate

- 1 is the state of weather in a place over a long period of time.
- 2 Today's might be sunny.

- Parents' tips: Activity (3): Discuss with your child the difference between the weather and climate, then let him/her complete using the given words.
- Aim: Describe the difference between weather and climate.
- Subject integration:
 - English: Read and comprehend informational texts.
 - Science : Describe the difference between weather and climate.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication - Reading.



Compare between "Weather" and "Climate" using the Venn diagram:



* We often describe climate using average which is the approximate middle common temperature.

Ex

Cairo

Days	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
Max (°C)	21	23	24	25	26	22	15
Min (°C)	14	14	13	12	13	16	13

Try to know the average min. temp.

To know the average "Maximum" temperature (°C) of the week.

- Arrange the maximum temperatures on a number line ascendingly.



The average temperature is 23.

- Parents' tips: Activity(4): Help your child compare between the weather and climate using Venn diagram, then assist him/her understand the meaning of the average that we often use for describing climate.
- Aim: Describe the difference between weather and climate.
- Subject integration: - Science: Describe the difference between weather and climate.
- Math: Use strategies to solve multiplication and division problems.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication Writing - Non-verbal communication.





My Local Climate



Complete using the given words:

sunny - rainy - cloudy - windy - snowy



The climate is



The climate is



The climate is



The climate is



The climate is

○ Parents' tips: Activity (5): Help your child describe the climate in each picture using the given words.

○ Aim: Describe the difference between weather and climate.

○ Subject integration:

- Science: Describe the different conditions of climate.

- English: Answer questions about the logical connection.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication.



4

A Trip Through Climate Zones

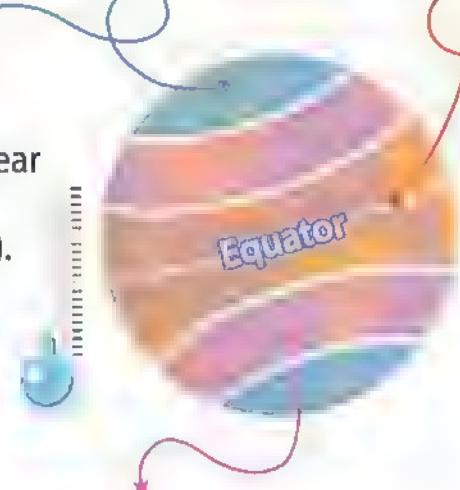
GOAL 1 Read and learn about the climate zones, then answer:

On Earth, the climate differs from one region to another, and they are classified into Climate Zones. Each zone has a general weather pattern. Which are?



Polar Zone

- Climate is snowy, extremely cold all year and very dry.
- Precipitation (snow).



Tropical Zone

- Climate is hot and humid "sticky" all year.
- Precipitation: Moderate to heavy.



Temperate Zone

- Climate is pretty warm.
- Weather changes with seasons. (Winter - Spring - Summer - Autumn).
- Precipitation: Moderate all year.



○ Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child identify each zone, distinguish between the polar, tropical and temperate zones and describe how the water cycle impacts on the climate, then let him/her answer the following questions.

○ Aim: Identify water's impact on climate.



From your reading, tick (✓):

1 Climates can be grouped into categories called
 climate zones average

2 In zone, the climate is pretty warm.
 polar temperate tropical

3 Tropical zone, is located the equator.
 near far away from

4 In zone, the climate is snowy and cold.
 polar temperate tropical

5 In zone, the precipitation is snow.
 polar temperate tropical

6 In zone, there is a heavy rain.
 polar temperate tropical

7 In zone, the climate is very hot.
 polar temperate tropical

8 In which climate zone is Egypt located?

Polar Temperate Tropical

○ Subject integration:

- English: Read and comprehend informational texts.
- Science : - Describe the climate in different zones.
- Describe the effect of the water cycle on the regional climates.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication - Reading.

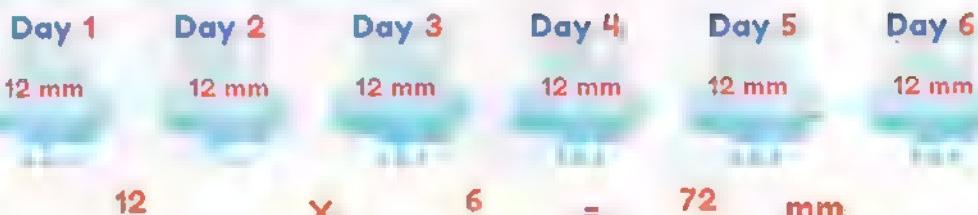


Precipitation Math

Activity 1 Use multiplication strategies to solve precipitation problems.

The meteorologist expects that there will be rain for 6 days in a row. If it rains 12 mm each day.

How much rain should we expect?



The meteorologist says it will rain all day. It will rain 7 mm an hour for the next 6 hours.

How much rain will fall?



3 The climate scientist recorded that for 10 months of the year, it rained 4 mm each month, the other two months no rain fell.

How much rain should we expect?

Answer: $\text{ } \times \text{ } = \text{ } \text{mm}$

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Assist your child solve precipitation story problems by using strategies of multiplication and division.
- Aim: Apply the multiplication to solve precipitation story problems.
- Subject integration:
 - English: Read and understand texts.
 - Math: Apply multiplication strategies to solve precipitation problems.
- Life skills: Critical thinking.

Comparing Egypt's Climates

Activity 1

Read and answer:



- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child read the text to identify different ways to communicate information about climate.
- Aim: Compare climates in Egypt using weather data tables.



LUXOR - AVERAGE TEMPERATURES												
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Min (°C)	6	7	11	16	20	23	24	24	22	18	12	8
Max (°C)	23	25	29	35	39	41	41	41	39	35	29	24



* Does the table support the descriptions Ramy gave?

Yes

No



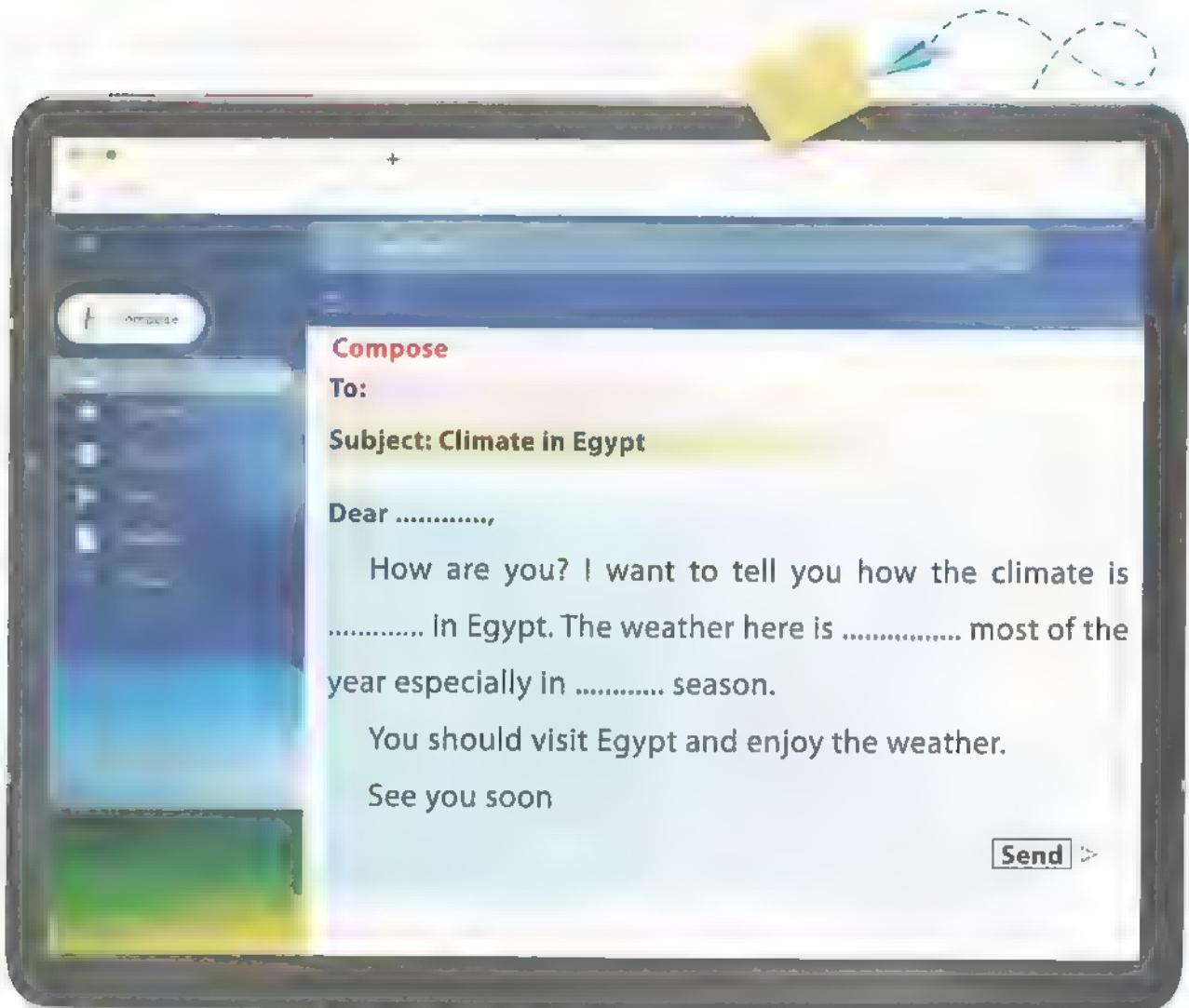
○ Subject integration:

- English: Read and comprehend informational texts.
- Science: Describe the climate of your local community by using weather data.
- Life skills: Communication - Reading.

5

Describing Climates in Egypt

Send an e-mail to your friend describing the climate of Egypt and the recommended season for his visit:



- Parents' tips: Activity(1): Help your child write an e-mail to his/her friend tell him/her what the climate in Egypt is like and the best season for visiting.
- Aim: Describe the climate by using weather data tables.
- Subject integration:
 - English: Write opinion pieces , supporting a point of view with reasons.
 - Science: Describe climates in Egypt.
- Life skills: Communication.



A Factor that Affects Climate



I'm very excited, now I learn what's the reason of difference between Alexandria and Luxor's weather.

Distance from water



Guess, then write your expected weather for Hurghada and why?

Hurghada

The weather
Because its location is
large body of water.

Note

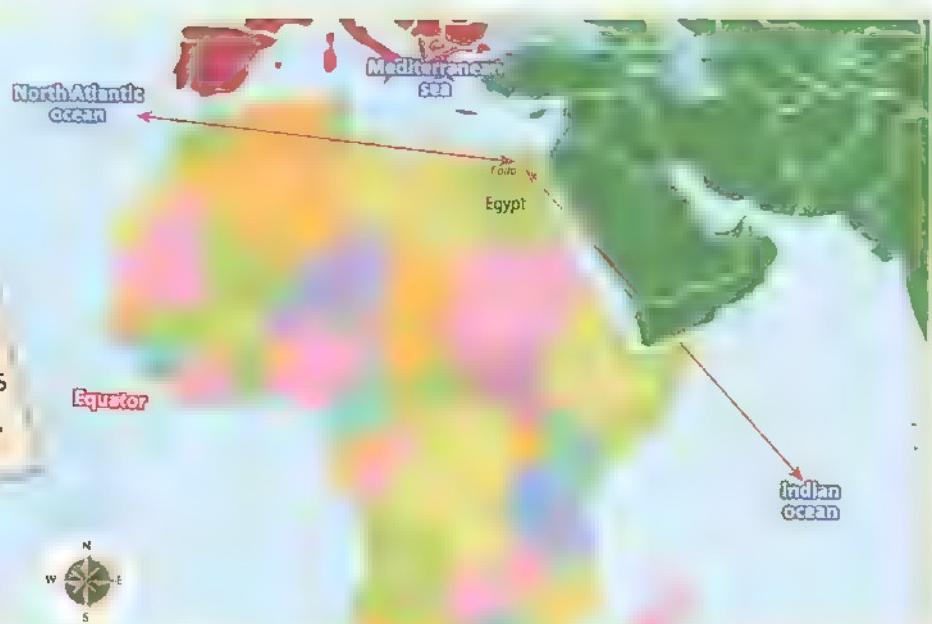
The closer an area is to a **large body of water**, the **more precipitation** it will receive.

- **Parents' tips:** Discuss with your child how the location of a city can impact its climate, then help him/her find the reason of the difference between Alex. and Luxor's weather and let him/her guess the weather of Hurghada.
- **Aim:** Use a map to locate a city proximity to the bodies of water.
- **Subject integration:**
 - **English:** Read and comprehend informational texts.
 - **Science:** Describe the impact of bodies of water on regional climates.
 - **Social studies:** Apply tools and features to help read and interpret maps and globes.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Making decision - Reading.

Africa



Look at the map, use the map scale, then answer.



Determine the distance between Cairo to each body of water.

1 From Cairo to Mediterranean Sea.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \text{Cairo} \\ \hline \end{array} = 250 \text{ Km}$$

2 From Cairo to Indian Ocean.

$$4 \times \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = 4 \times 1000 = 4000 \text{ Km}$$

3 From Cairo to North Atlantic Ocean.

$$5 \times \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} =$$

Note:
Each small square = 250 kilometers (km)

So, Cairo weather is

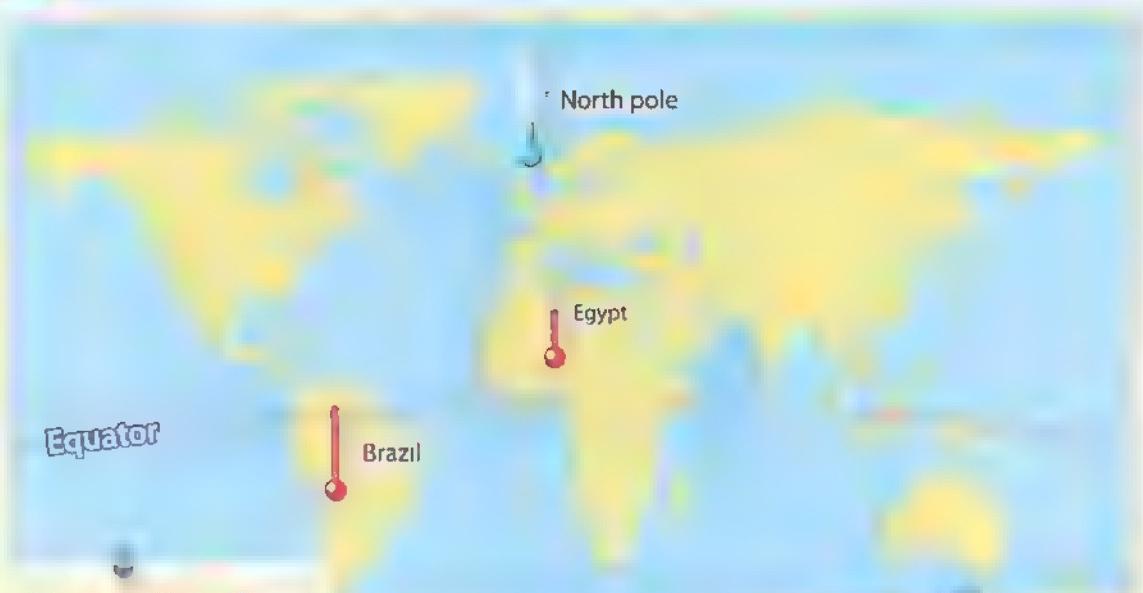
Rainy dry

- Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child determine the distance between Cairo to each water body using the map scale to guess its weather.
- Aim: Apply map key to measure distances.
- Subject integration:- Social studies: Apply tools and features such as legend and simple grid system to help measuring the distances.
 - Science: Describe the impact of bodies of water on regional climates.
 - Math: Use strategies to solve multiplication problems.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Making decision.



Distance from Equator

Activity 3 Look at the map, then answer:



Do you Know?

As we get closer to the equator, the temperature increases.

Do you remember?

The "equator" is an imaginary line passing through the middle of our planet Earth.

Tick (✓):

- 1 The climate in the north and south poles (polar area) is
 cold warm
- 2 The climate in Egypt is
 cold warm
- 3 The climate in Brazil is
 cold hot
- 4 The area's location affects its climate
 Yes No

○ Parents' tips: Activity(3): Discuss with your child how the location of a city in relation to the equator line can impact its temperature, then tick the correct answer.

○ Aim: Use evidence to support answers about climate.

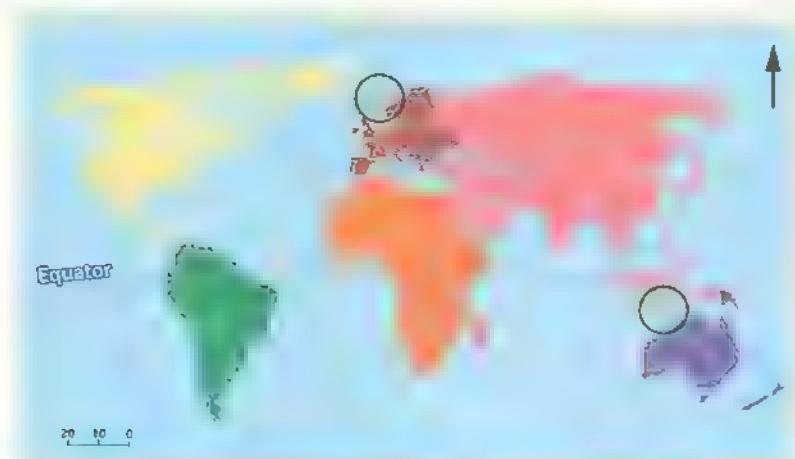
○ Subject integration:

- Science: Describe how the location in relation to the equator line can impact the weather.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Making decision Reading.

Climate Data

CHINCHILLA Look at the temperatures of each city, then write the number of each on the map.

**City1:**

Month	TEMPERATURE (°C)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Max.	-2	-2	0	3	8	12	15	14	10	5	1	-1
Min.	-6	-6	-5	-2	2	6	9	7	4	1	-3	-2

City2:

Month	TEMPERATURE (°C)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Max.	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	31
Min.	23	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	24	24	24	24

Tick (✓):

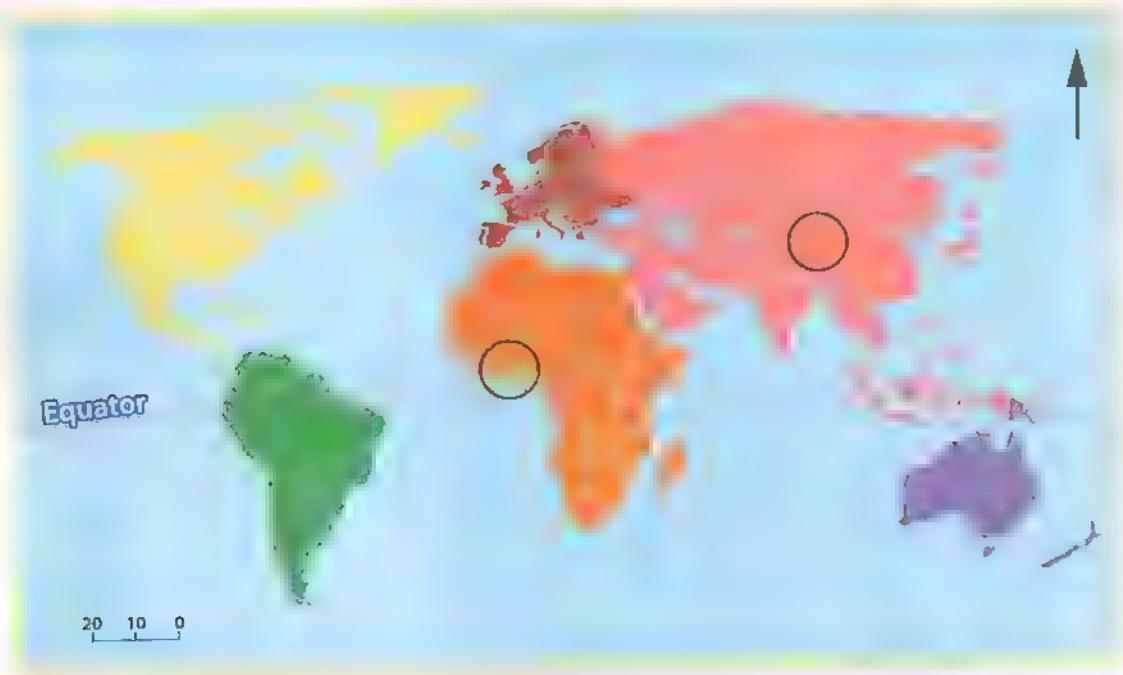
★ Which climate factor did you use in the above activity?

- Distance from the equator. Distance from the body of water.

- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child look at the temperature table for each city, then let him/her guess its location on a world map.
- Aim: Analyze climate data to determine a city's location on a world map.
- Subject integration:
 - Science: Describe how the location in relation to the equator line can impact the climate.
 - Social studies: Apply tools and features (such as cardinal directions, legend, simple grid system) to help read and interpret maps and globes
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Making decision.



Look at the precipitation table for each city, then write the number of each on the map.



City1:		PRECIPITATION											
Month	mm	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		10	4	2	6	19	30	35	42	44	18	7	10

City2:		PRECIPITATION											
Month	mm	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		268	204	238	275	276	221	174	198	249	341	390	320

Tick (✓):

★ Which climate factor did you use in the above activity?

Distance from the equator. Distance from the body of water.



○ Parents' tips: Activity(2): Help your child look at the precipitation table for each city, then let him/her guess its location on a world map.

○ Aim: Analyze climate data to determine a city's location on a world map.

○ Subject integration:

- Science: Describe the impact of bodies of water on regional climates.

- Social studies: Apply tools and features to help read and interpret maps and globes.

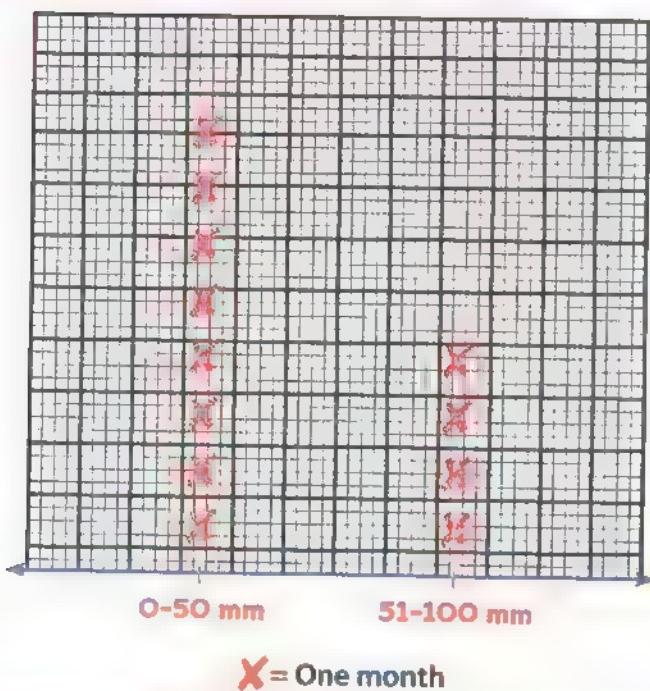
○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Making decision.





Precipitation

Look at the line plot, that represents the climate of a city, then answer.



Precipitation

Answer:

How many months had a precipitation > 50 mm?

 How many months had a precipitation < 50 mm?

What do you think, this city is located the large body of water.

near

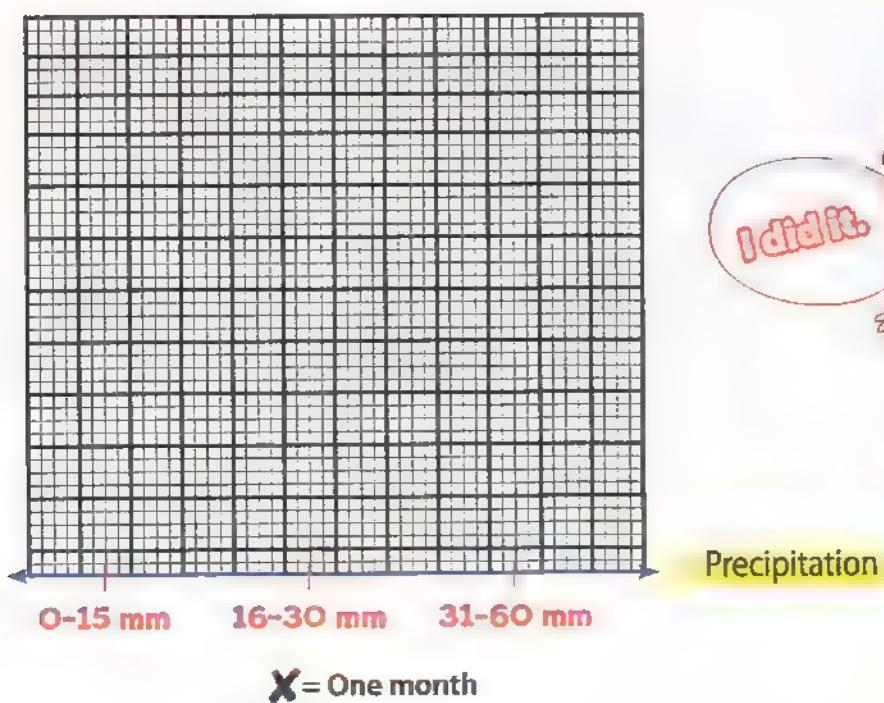
far away

- **Parents' tips:** Activity (3): Help your child look at the line plot graph that represents the precipitation data of a city, then let him/her answer the questions.
 - **Aim:** Analyze climate data of a city.
 - **Subject integration:** - Math: Visualizing precipitation data of a city.
- Science: Describe the impact of bodies of water on regional climates.
 - **Life skills:** Making decision Non-verbal communication.



Represent the precipitation data table of Alexandria city by using a line plot.

Month mm	PRECIPITATION											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
55	30	15	4	1	0	0	0	1	9	30	55	



Complete:

- * From the first chapter, you learned that there are three ways to represent collected data such as line plot, and

- Parents' tips: Activity (4): Help your child represent the precipitation data table of Alexandria city using a line plot, then let him/her answer the question.
- Aim: Create line plots using the data charts.
- Subject integration:
 - Math: Visualizing precipitation data of a city.
- Life skills: Making decision- Critical thinking - Non-verbal communication.





Water issues

"How would you think climate can impact living organisms?"

Activity 1

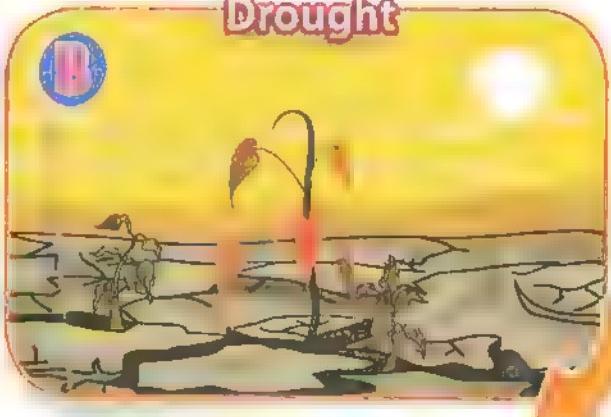
Look at the pictures, then answer the questions below:

Flood



Is the **heavy** precipitation in a **short** period of time.

Drought



Is the lack of precipitation in a **long** period of time.

Tick (✓):

1 Do you think plant (A) will survive?

Yes No

2 Do you think plant (B) will survive?

Yes No

3 is the heavy amount of rain in a short period of time.

Flood Drought

4 is the extreme lack of rain in a long period of time.

Flood Drought

○ Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child identify the water issues and know the difference between the flood and drought, then discuss with him/her how climate can impact living organisms.

○ Aim: Identify the water issues that impact Egypt and global communities.

○ Subject integration: - English: Ask and answer the questions to demonstrate understanding of the texts.
- Science: Distinguish between various natural water issues that impact local and global communities such as flooding and drought.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking - Communication Reading.



Floods and Droughts

2

Look at the pictures, then answer the questions below:



Grassland



Rainforest



Wetland



Polar

A) Complete:

- 1 habitat is a dry flat land found all over the world.
- 2 The weather in habitat is rainy and warm.
- 3 habitat is located near the south poles.
- 4 found where land meets fresh water or saltwater.
- 5 In habitat ice covers large areas.

B) Tick (✓):

- 1 A flood is most likely to occur in habitat.
 grassland rainforest wetland
- 2 A drought is most likely to occur in habitat.
 grassland polar rainforest

- **Parents' tips:** Activity(2): Help your child remember the different habitats he/she studied in the last chapter and let him/her answer the given questions, then discuss with him/her which habitat would be most likely to experience flooding and droughts.
- **Aim:** Explain where specific water issues are most likely to occur.
- **Subject integration:** - **English:** Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of the texts.
- **Science:** Distinguish between various natural water issues that impact local and global communities.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Communication.





Researching a Water Issue



Read, then answer:

Cause:

The heavy precipitation (rain) causes

Human



It causes contamination of drinking water sources.

Effect → Flood



Impact on

Plants and animals

It causes the death of plants and animals due to destroying their habitats.

Environment

It causes rivers to overflow.



Complete:

- 1 occurs when an area is covered by water.
- 2 Heavy amount of rains causes
- 3 Flood causes rivers to
- 4 Flood can cause the of plants.

- **Parents' tips:** Activity (3): Help your child read the text to identify the causes of flooding and how flood can impact on human, environment, plants and animals, then complete.
- **Aim:** Identify the water issues that impact Egypt and global communities.
- **Subject integration:** - English: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of the texts.
- Science: Distinguish between various natural water issues that impact local and global communities such as flood.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Communication - Reading.





Activity 4 Read, then answer:

Cause

The extreme lack of precipitation (rain) causes



Human

It causes contamination of drinking water sources.



Effect



Plants and animals

It causes the death of plants and animals due to destroying their habitats.



Environment

It causes rivers and lakes to dry up.



Complete:

- 1 The lack of rain causes
- 2 Drought can cause sources of drinking water.
- 3 happens when very dry weather lasts for a long period of time.
- 4 Drought causes rivers to

"Are flood and drought similar?"

- **Parents' tips:** Activity(4): Help your child read the text to identify the causes of drought and how drought can impact on human, environment, plants and animals, then complete.
- **Aim:** Identify the water issues that impact Egypt and global communities.
- **Subject integration:** - English: Ask and answer the questions to demonstrate understanding of the texts.
- Science: Distinguish between various natural water issues that impact local and global communities such as flooding and drought.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Communication - Reading.



Lessons
8 & 9

Museum Display Requirements

Do you remember?

Requirement, is something that we need to make a design.

Activity 1 Complete your design tasks.

Hi, let's design a museum about habitats.



- Who is responsible for writing overview of the habitat's climate?
① Name: _____
- Who is responsible for drawing a diagram of how water cycle impacts climate?
② Name: _____
- Who is responsible for collecting data about plants and animals that live in the habitat?
③ Name: _____
- Who is responsible for showing location of a habitat on a world map?
④ Name: _____
- Who is responsible for writing factors that impact climate?
⑤ Name: _____

- Parents' tips: Activity (1): Help your child know the benefits of the cooperative work by letting him/her build a team to design a museum, then assign a task to each member.
- Aim: Collaborate to plan a museum display for a habitat.
- Subject integration:
 - English: Participate with peers to create a museum.
 - Science: Determine the habitat climate, location and impacting factors.
- Life skills: Collaboration - Productivity - Reading.



My Research Notes

Search to create a museum for a habitat:

Habitat is

- polar rainforest wetland grassland

Habitat exists

- near the equator near the body of water
 away from the equator away from the body of water

My assigned/selected region:

Climate Zone

In which climate zone the habitat is located?

- Polar Zone.
- Temperate Zone.
- Tropical Zone.



Factors impact climate

Precipitation

- heavy
moderate
lack



Draw a diagram of water cycle



Stick picture
of water cycle



- Parents' tips: Activity(2): Help your child use the library or the internet to search for a specific habitat, then let him/her complete the boxes.
- Aim: Record notes from a research of a specific region's climate.
- Subject integration:
 - English: Write informative texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
 - Science: Determine the climate zones and impacting factors.
- Life skills: Self-management - Communication.



Project

My Museum Display

Make a museum display about your habitat.

My habitat is

- polar rainforest wetland desert

My habitat exists

- near the equator near the body of water
 away from the equator away from the body of water

My assigned/selected region:

Facts about the climate:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Connection between
climate and water cycle:

Draw the diagram of water cycle

Factors that impact
climate:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Plants and animals:



Stick picture
for plants and animals

Locate the habitat on a world map



Tick (✓) the learning outcomes you have learned through the chapter:

- The importance of water in our lives.
- How to conserve water.
- The stages of water cycle.
- Describe the difference between climate and weather.
- How water cycle impacts on weather.
- Identify climate zones.
- Compare climates in Egypt using weather data.
- Analyze climate data to determine city location on a world map.



Earth Day

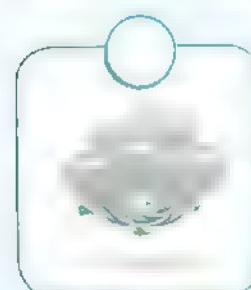
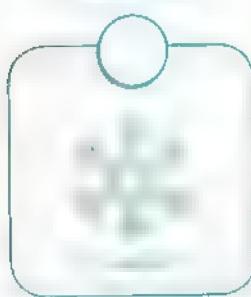


Help Sally to turn the leaky faucet off:

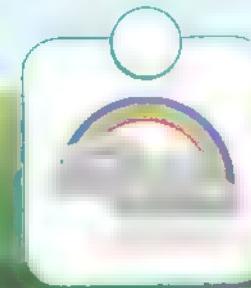


What's the weather like?

Read and number the pictures:



- 1. Windy
- 2. Sunny
- 3. Thunderstorm
- 4. Snowy
- 5. Freezing
- 6. Cloudy
- 7. Hot
- 8. Tornado
- 9. Rainy
- 10. Cold
- 11. Stormy



CHAPTER 3

"How Can I Help?"



- Students discover the impact flooding can have on a community.
- Students describe people in the community who help make a difference and contribute toward bettering the community.
- Students discover ways they can be involved in local government.



- Students learn how the past has impacted the local community.
- Students describe how jobs can contribute to the local community and protect the community's environment.
- Students explore the role technology can play in local jobs and how technology can impact the environment.



- Students apply the engineering design process to create an effective flood barrier to minimize flooding damage.

Pacing Guide

Students will:

- Describe (immediate) impacts of flooding on a local community.
- Discover ways communities work to prevent flooding.
- Identify ways to positively impact the local community through volunteering.
- Identify national government structure.
- Explore the practice of voting.
- Describe themselves as leaders.
- Collaborate to discuss flood prevention methods.
- Describe how jobs positively contribute to the community.

- Flood
- Impact

- Volunteer

- Leader
- Vote

Students will:

- Analyze traits of popular leaders and describe characteristics of good leaders.
- Research how past people and events have impacted the local community.
- Act out an interview between a reporter and a historical leader.
- Communicate environmental needs of the local community.
- Explain how people can help protect the environment.
- Describe how technology has contributed to environmental protection.
- Use coding to create a drone scanning map of a flooded area in Alexandria.

- Community
- Leadership
- Traits

- Irrigate

- Advantage
- Disadvantage

- Algorithm
- Code
- Society

- Requirement

- Improve
- Test

- Redesign

Students will:

- Apply learnings to plan effective flood barriers.
- Analyze material choices.
- Apply the engineering design process to collaborate to solve a problem.
- Collaborate to create effective flood barriers.
- Test performance of flood barriers.
- Redesign flood barriers based on test performance.
- Explain choices made in redesign.
- Communicate learning to the community.

Read, then tick (✓):



Hello,
can you tell
me some
facts about
flood?

It damages the habitats of some animals.

It occurs due to heavy amount of rain

It occurs when an area is covered by water.

It occurs due to lake of rain.

- **Parents' tips:** Activity(1): Help your child remember water issues that impact community like flood and how it changes environment and habitat.
- **Aim:** Describe the impacts of flooding on the local community.
- **Subject integration:** - **Science:** Identify natural water issues that impact communities as "flood".
- **English:** Read and understand the texts.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Reading.



Identifying Impacts

Learn: Read and learn the “Negative impacts of floods on the environment & community”:

Beaches are washed away.



Effect on the Environment

Animals leave their habitats.



People stuck at home as streets are covered with water.



Effect on the Community “People”

People feel scared.



- **Parents' tips: Activity(2):** Help your child look at the pictures to identify the negative impacts of floods on the community “people” and the environment.
- **Aim:** Describe the impacts of flooding on the local community.
- **Subject integration:**
 - Science: Distinguish between different natural water issues that impact communities as “flood”.
 - English: Reading captions under pictures to get information.
- **Life skills:** Communication.

Heavy Rains in 2015

Activity 3 | Read the article:

DAILY NEWS

#76

ALEXANDRIA HEAVY RAINS



infalls covered by water.

The city was drenched with more than 20 cm of rain in just two days. The water from heavy rains built up quickly. Pipes which were built to carry the water away were overwhelmed. The heavy rains impacted the local environment and the citizens of Alexandria. Waters entered the street level of businesses and other buildings.

Citizens helped one another get out safely home. People shared food and supplies. Police helped guard the town.

The local government began looking for ways to minimize the effects of heavy rains in the future, such as computer sensors that can measure water depth, better drains,...etc.



- Parents' tips: Activity(3): Help your child read the informational texts about the Alexandria heavy rains, then let him/her record the key details from reading.
- Aim: Describe ways communities work to prevent heavy rains.



From the article reading, write the key details as shown:



Key details:

The words or statement that give important information about an event.

Main Topic:

Alexandria Heavy

Rains in 2015

Key details:

1. Citizens help one another.
2. Heavy rains impacted the local environment.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

○ Subject integration:

- Science: Explain the role of society in the development and use of technology.
- English: Reading informational text.
- Reading Comprehension & Informational Text: Identify the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.

○ Life skills: Critical thinking Decision making - Reading Writing.





Vocabulary

Vocabulary word "Volunteer"

Look at the pictures, then tick (✓):



She helps old people.



He puts the trash outside the house.



He plants trees in the street.



She organizes the books in the library.

Tick (✓):

1 Sally and Ramy are helpful to their community.

True

False

2 They are not paid for what they do.



Volunteer: is the one that helps others in different activities without being paid.

○ **Parents' tips:** Activity (1) Help your child define the word "volunteer" and discuss the activities they could volunteer in.

○ **Aim:** Identify the ways to positively impact the community through volunteering.

○ **Subject Integration:** - **Social studies:** Describe the actions of people who made positive differences in their communities.

- **English:** Write complete sentences.

○ **Life skills:** Collaboration - Self-management.



Being A Good Citizen

Activity 2

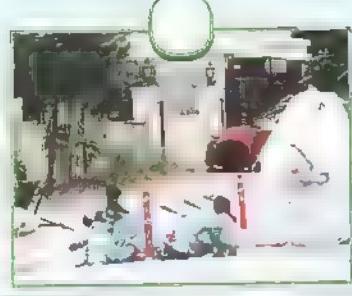
Tick (✓) the good citizen actions:



Collect donates for people in need.



Disrespect each other.



Clean their streets.



Throwing trash.



Plant trees in the streets.



Help old people.



Cheating



Loyal



Interact with the teacher at school.

- **Parents' tips: Activity (2):** Discuss with your child about the good actions must be followed to be positive volunteer and a good citizen, then let him/her choose.

- **Aim:** Identify the ways to positively impact the community through volunteering.

- **Subject integration:**

- **Social studies:** Describe the actions of people who made positive differences in their communities.

- **Vocational Fields:** Identify and demonstrate good interpersonal skills at school and home including in different vocational activities.

- **Life skills:** Collaboration - Self-management.





I am Volunteer



Read Ramy's letter to his parents:

Dear

Date: / /

Your

Dear Mum and Dad,

Date: / /

I am interested in an opportunity to volunteer.
I want to help my community to be a better place.
I can do many activities.

Your Son
Ramy

Try to write
your own.



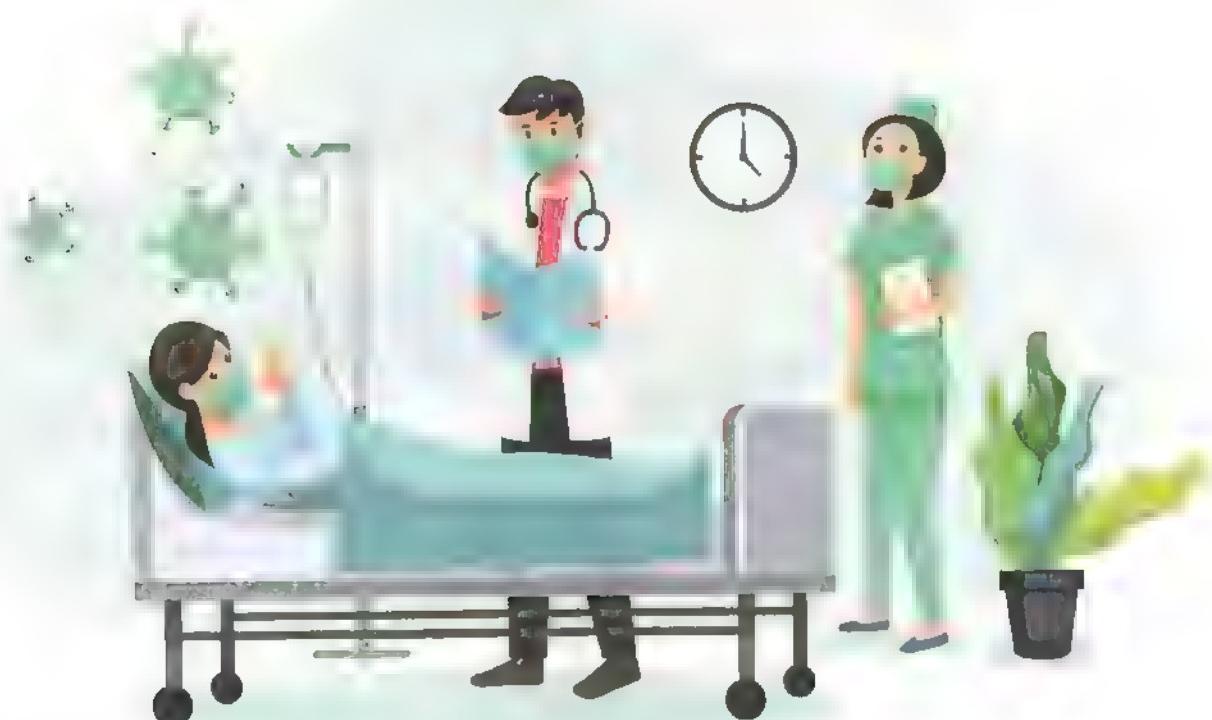
- **Parents' tips:** Activity(3): Help your child read Ramy's letter to his parents and assist him/her write a letter about an opportunity to volunteer in his community to develop it.
- **Aim:** Identify the ways to positively impact the community through volunteering.
- **Subject integration:** - **Social studies:** Describe the actions of people who made positive differences in their communities.
- **English:** Writing complete sentences.
- **Life skills:** Collaboration - Self-management - Writing.





Our Community Structure

Read and learn about volunteering employees in our community:



In our community, there are employees like the "Doctors & Nurses" who belong to the Ministry of Health, act as volunteers through their official jobs, by treating and caring about the people's health. Specially the needy ones.

Search about other volunteers in the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Environment

- Parents' tips: **Activity (4):** Help your child know the government structure of Egypt, and the different ministries and their responsibilities to help citizens.

- Aim: Identify the national government structure.

- **Subject integration:**

- **Social studies:** Identify local government structures and leaders and their functions.

- **Vocational Fields:** Identify and demonstrate good interpersonal skills at school and home including in different vocational activities.

- **Life skills:** Self management - Communication - Reading.



I Can Learn

Read, then answer:

Today, we are going to vote to choose a class leader.



The students in the class will choose one of them:



I am brave, polite and funny.



I am a good communicator and kind but moody.



I am caring and fair but nervous.



I am a good communicator, wise and help others.

Voting:

Is making a group decision



My "Ballot"
I vote for _____



○ Parents' tips: Help your child identify the meaning of voting, and discuss with him/her the traits must be found in a good class leader, then let him/her choose the person he/she think will best perform a job.

○ Aim: - Describe themselves as leaders.

- Define and practice the term "voting".



Sally collected the data in her class:

A	B	C	D
6			

Complete using the given words:

A - C - D - B - wise - nervous - Lazy
good communicator - moody - help others

- 1 The class voted for
- 2 He/She can be the class leader because he/she is , and
- 3 The least one is
- 4 The leader shouldn't be , and

Tick (✓):

True False

- 1 Leaders help people and community.
- 2 Voting is the decision of one person.
- 3 Leaders are problem solvers and good listeners.

○ Subject integration:

- Social studies: Explain how individual citizens can get involved in local government (such as voting).
- Life skills: Collaboration - Decision-making - Respect for diversity - Reading.



Flood Prevention



Read the ways used to minimize or prevent flooding, then answer:



- Stop the excess water from entering rivers or canals to prevent water floods.
- So, the water can be slowly released, preventing severe flooding.

- Sandbags put in front of doors, so water is diverted around them.



Canals



- Flood water is diverted to canals, rivers to move the water away from the city flooded areas that may make other water bodies.

- Parents' tips: Activity(1): Help your child read the different ways that the government and people used to minimize or prevent flooding, then let him/her answer the questions.
- Aim: Collaborate to discuss flood prevention methods.





Look at the pictures, then complete using the given words:

Sandbags - slowly - canals - sand - dams



..... prevent severe flooding.



Floodwater is diverted to



Water passes through dams.



To prevent floodwater from reaching houses, we put



People use to prevent heavy rains.



You can search for more maps

○ **Subject integration:**

- **Science:** Explain the role of society and government in development and technology to face floods' impacts.
- **Writing:** Research a specific topic or question using a variety of resources.
- **Life skills:** Collaboration- Decision-making - Reading.





Jobs Can Have An Impact

Read the positive impact of civil engineer on the community, then search about more other jobs:

I am a civil engineer.

My responsibilities:

- Building cities and constructions needed in the community.



Job challenges:

- Knowing the water resources, type of soil to build above it and needs of each community.

My impact:

- Helping people cross water bodies using bridges.
- Preventing floods by building dams.



Search about the positive impact of firefighter and police officer.

Parents' tips: Activity (2): Help your child identify the impacts and responsibilities of civil engineer to help the community after and during floods, then let him/her search more about other jobs, then answer the questions.

- Aim: Describe how jobs positively affect the community Reading.



From your search, complete the following:

I am a firefighter.

My responsibilities:



Job challenges:

My impact:

I am a police officer.

Job challenges:

My responsibilities:

My impact:



○ Subject integration:

Vocational Fields: Collect information about how local jobs affect the community and protect and conserve the environment.

○ Life skills: Collaboration - Respect for diversity.



What Makes a Good Leader?



Choose the traits that should be in a good leader:

Generous - lazy - loyal - good communicator - coward - caring
- angry - polite - moody - brave - mean - responsible - wise -
selfish - help others - bossy - cooperative - calm.



- **Parents' tips:** Activity(1): Discuss with your child to know the traits that should be in good leaders, then let him/her choose from the given words.
- **Aim:** Analyze traits of leaders and describe the characteristics of good leaders.
- **Subject integration:** - **Social studies:** Describe the actions of people that positively impact the communities.
- **Vocational Fields:** Identify and show good interpersonal skills.
- **Life skills:** Collaboration.





An Interview with a Leader

2

Read about some of our Egyptian leaders in different fields:

Note:

History tells us the past, so we can be better members in the community.



Cleopatra

- An ancient queen of Egypt.
- Ruled Egypt many years.

Mohamed Makhfouz

- An Egyptian writer.
- Won Nobel Prize.



Sameria Moussa



- An Egyptian nuclear physicist.

Worked to make medicine using nuclear technology.



Dr. Magdy Yacoub

- An Egyptian professor of heart surgery.
- Head of Magdy Yacoub Global Heart Foundation in Aswan.

Umm Kulthum (Kawkab Al-Sharq)



- An Egyptian singer and actress.
- Helped the community during the war.

- **Parents' tips: Activity(2):** Help your child discuss some historical leaders and characters that positively affect the community, then help him/her research about other good leaders.
- **Aim:** Discuss how past people and events have impacted the local community.
- **Subject integration:**
 - **Social studies:** Describe how an event or a person from the present and the past can develop the local community.
 - **Speaking and Listening:** Listen to the speaker with interest and attention until the end of the statement or story.
- **Life skills:** Collaboration Communication - Reading.





Help Ramy to make an interview with a leader:

(You can choose a leader and stick his/her picture).



- Today I will be interviewing
- Nice to see you.



Stick



.....
(Write greeting.)



Stick



- Tell us when and where you were born.

I was born at , in
(Write place and date.)



Stick

What did you do to be famous?

.....
(Write why you are famous.)



- Parents' tips: Help your child research a famous leader, then let him/her write an interview script.
- Aim: Act out an interview between a reporter and a historical leader.



What are the traits that made you an important leader?



Stick



What things did you do for your community?



Stick



Thank you for the interview. I am proud to meet you.



Stick

Thank you.

- **Subject integration:** English: Write a dialogue to express an interview with a leader.
- Social studies: Describe a person and an experience that affects and develops the local community.
- **Life skills:** Collaboration.



LITERACY

5

A Problem at The Oasis



Do you know that the oasis supplies water to the community for drinking, irrigation, planting crops, making pottery and textile to earn money?

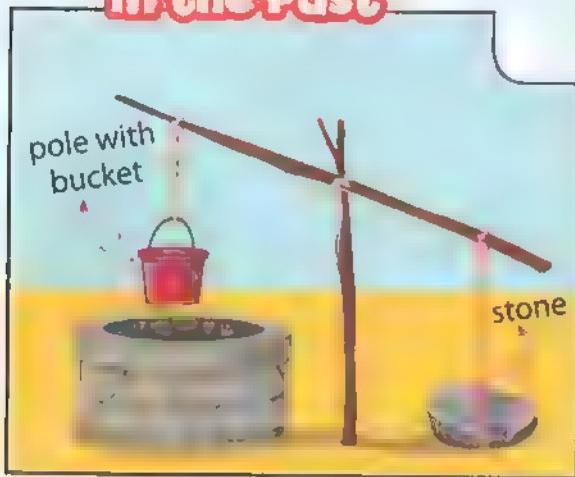


Yes, but how do people in the oasis get water?

LITERACY

1 Read & learn how the Oasis water was collected "In the past" & "Today":

In the Past



People made the "shadoof" to collect underground water.

Today



People used the "electric water pump" to pump more fresh water than shadoof through pipes.

Note

The oasis can dry up if there is a drought or no rain.

- **Parents' tips:** Activity (1) : Help your child identify the ways used in the past to reach the sources of water in oasis and the role of technology nowadays to solve the water issues like "drought".
- **Aim:** Communicate the environmental needs of a local community.
- **Subject integration:**
 - **Science:** Explain the role of society in the development and use of technology, with support.
 - **Social Studies:** Describe how an event, person, or institution from the past contributed to developing the local community (such as heritage industries, local businesses, architecture, place or street names, and so on).
- **Life skills:** Problem solving Critical thinking - Reading.

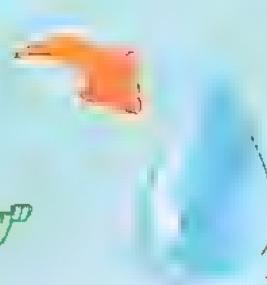




The Impact of Modern Technology

2

Read the impact of water pump technology, then answer:



More income is earned from selling things.

Provide more fresh water.



People can irrigate more crops.

Complete:

- 1 From the advantages of water pump technology is people can now earn more from
- 2 In the past they use in the oasis to get water.
- 3 Nowadays, we use to pump fresh water through pipes.
- 4 More people prefer electric water pump, because it pump fresh water than shadoof.

○ Parents' tips:Activity (2) : Help your child identify the impact of modern water pump technology on the community, then let him/her complete the sentences.

○ Aim: Communicate the environmental needs of a local community.

○ Subject integration:

- Science: Explain the role of society in the development and use of technology, with support.

- Social Studies: Describe how an event, person, or institution from the past contributed to developing the local community (such as heritage industries, local businesses, architecture, place or street names, and so on).

○ Life skills: Collaboration - Communication - Reading.

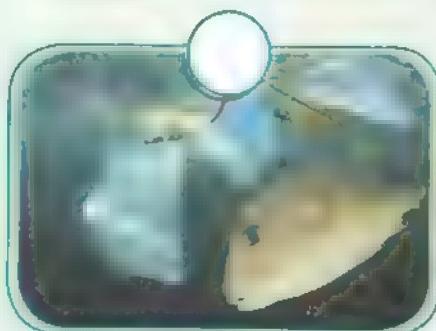
Decisions and Choices



Tick (✓) the helpful decisions and (✗) the negative decisions:



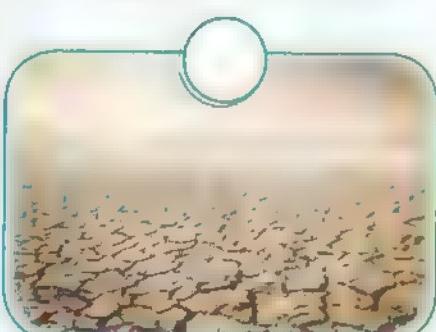
We plant trees.



We throw the trash in the aquatic environment.



We buy new fresh water pump.



We don't irrigate plants.



We buy recycled wastes.

Note

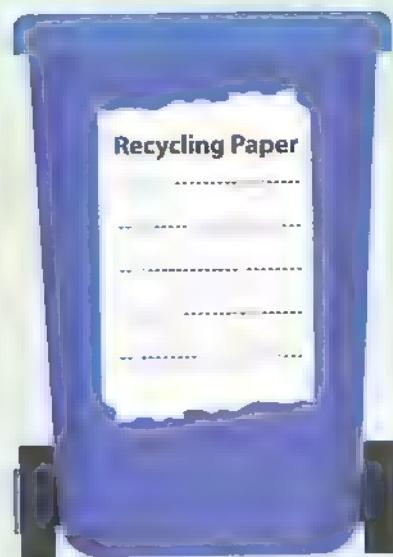
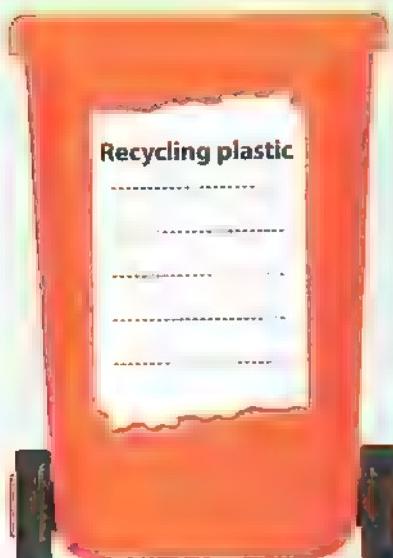
Decisions we take may hurt or help the environment. So, we need to be aware of our choices.

- Parents' tips: Activity (3): Help your child tick (✓) the good decisions that help and protect the environment and tick (✗) the bad decisions that harm the environment.
- Aim: Explain how people can help, protect or hurt the environment.



Activity 4

Sort the given items in the shown recycling trashes according to their types:



Newspaper



Nails



Plastic train



Foil paper



Plastic water bottle



Metal toy



Carton box



Tin



Paper



Can



Notebook



Plastic cup

- **Parents' tips: Activity (4):** Assist your child to protect his/her environment by recycling the trash according to its type.

- **Aim:** Explain how people can help, protect or hurt the environment.

- **Subject integration:**

- **Social studies:** - Identify opportunities for student participation in local or regional issues.
• Explain why people must make economic choices.

- **Science:** Determine recycle of metal, plastic and paper to protect environment.

- **Economics and Applied sciences:** Classify the types of economic decisions that individuals and families make.

- **Life skills:** Decision Making - Critical Thinking - Accountability.



Learn it

Read, then answer:

Ramy, look! Our school asked us to **vote** for using a camera.



Wow! It is a good idea.

A camera is a **useful technological tool** that can help us see trash in the places that are hard to see.



But I think it has **disadvantages**. As it can capture personal things other than unseen trash.

Tick (✓):

- Which opinion do you recommend in posting a camera in your school?

Ramy.

Sally.

Parents' tips: Activity(1): Help your child read the story to know the advantages and disadvantage of using the camera technology, then discuss with him/her about his/her opinion of setting up a camera at his/her school, then answer the question.

Aim: Describe how technology has contributed to environmental protection.

Subject integration:

- English: Read and understand texts.
- Science: Explain the advantages and disadvantage of using the camera technology.
- Social studies: Identify opportunities for student participation in local or regional issues.
- Information and communication technologies: Explain how digital technologies can improve and develop how we live and work.

Life skills: Communication - Respect for diversity - Reading.



Technology and Floods

Read about advantages and disadvantages of technologies we use to prevent flooding.

Advantages

- They help in the prevention of floods.
- They help in generating electricity without causing pollution.



- They help in reducing the harmful effect of flood.
- The bags and sand are cheap and available.



- They help removing flood water from rivers to move away from city area.
- Don't affect the river ecosystem.



Disadvantages

- They damage natural habitats of large number of plants and animals.

- They have a short life and can be easily damaged because they interact with the sun and weather factors.

- If water levels continue to rise, canals may also flood.

Tick (✓):

1 What is the best technology used to prevent flooding in Egypt?

Dams

Sandbags

Canals

2 Do you think the camera technology can be used to prevent or respond to flooding?

Yes

No

- Parents' tips: Activity(2): Assist your child know the advantages and disadvantages of technologies that we use to prevent or respond to flooding, then let him/her answer the questions.
- Aim: Describe how technology has contributed to environmental protection.
- Subject integration: - English: Read and understand texts.
- Science: Describe the advantages and disadvantages of technologies used to prevent flooding.
- Life skills: Communication Collaboration - Reading.





Coding



Activity 1 Complete the path using directions to help the robot reach his spaceship:

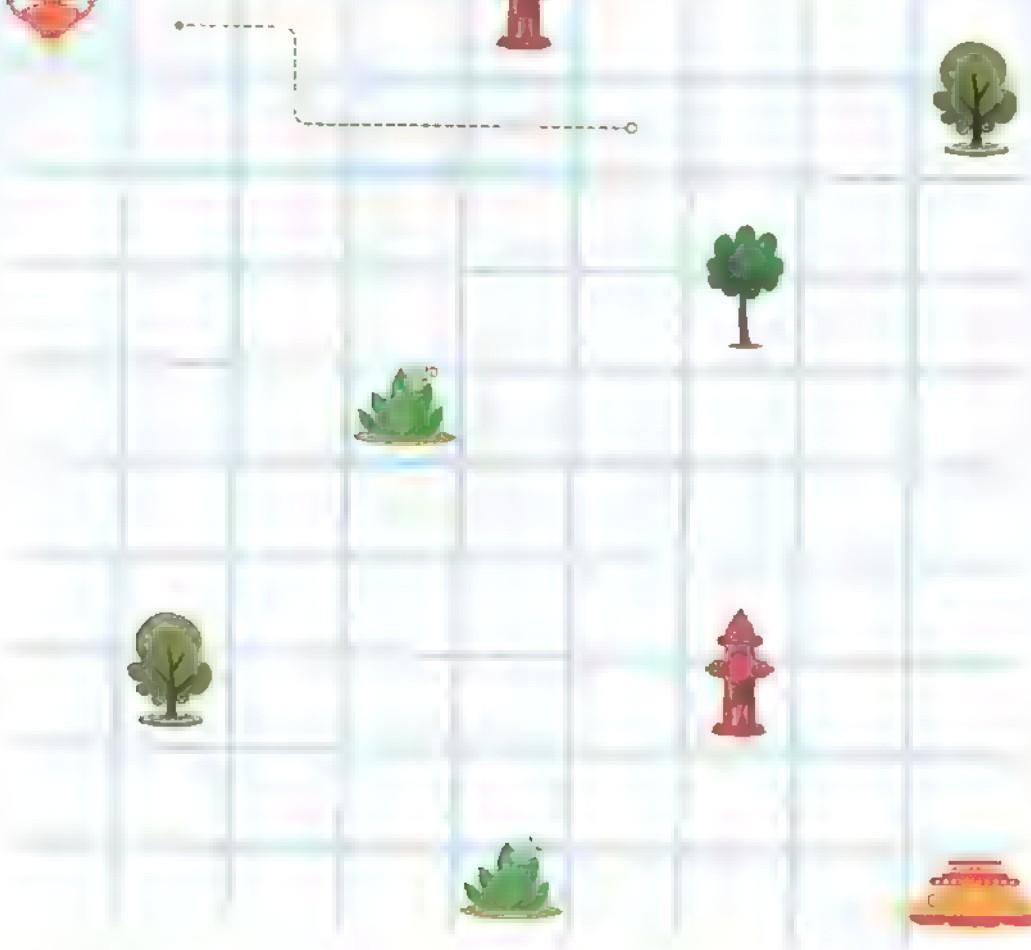
Directions code:

2 → , 1 ↓ , 3 → , 4 ↓ , 2 → , 4 ↓ , 1 → }



Note

Code: is a series of steps called "algorithm" in special language that machine "robot" can understand.

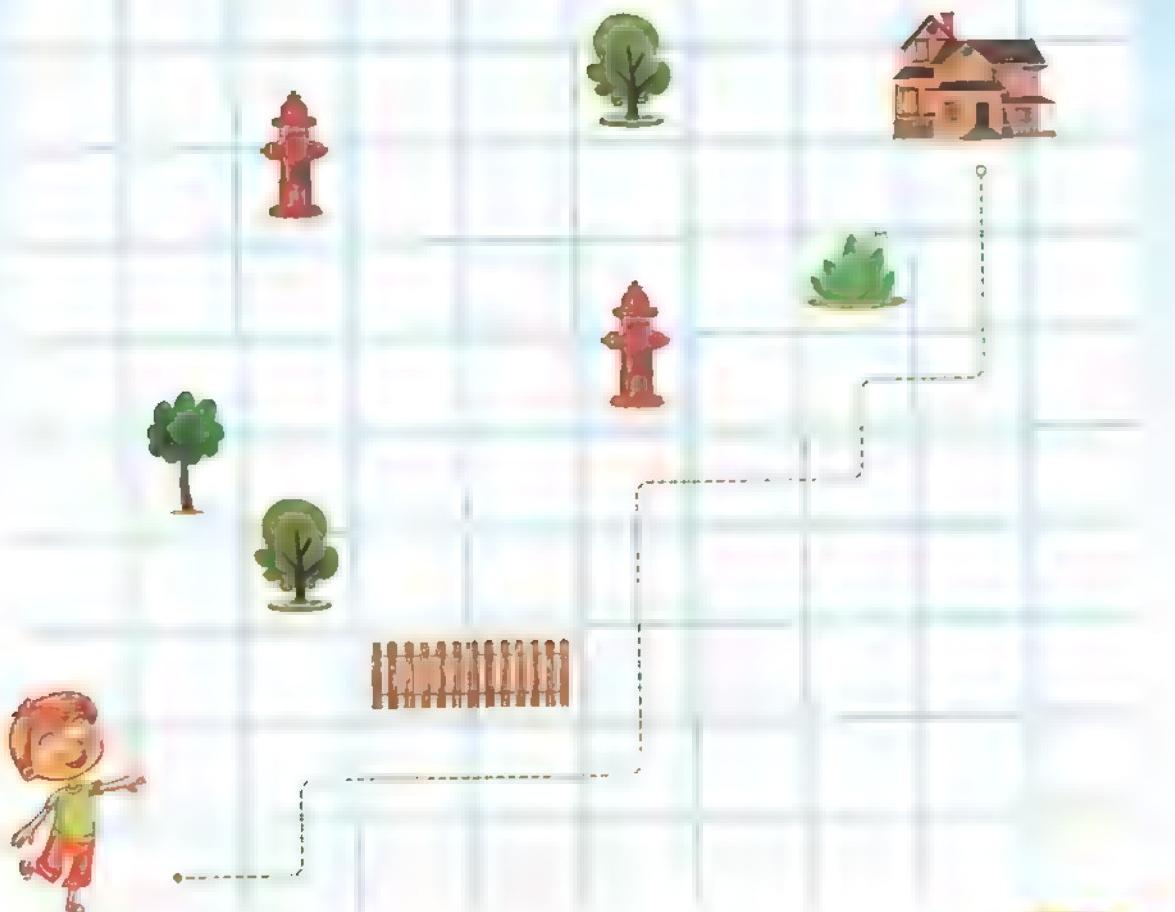


- **Parents' tips:** Activity(1): Help your child complete the path of the robot to help him reach his spaceship by using direction codes.
- **Aim:** Learn the basic concept of using codes.
- **Subject integration:** - English: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.
- Science: Explain the role of society in the development and use of technology.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Non-verbal communication.





Look at the track drawn, then complete the directions code:



Directions code:

1 → , 1 ↑ , 3 →



- **Parents' tips: Activity(2):** Help your child look at the track drawn, then ask him/her to complete direction codes.

- **Aim:** Learn the basic concept of using codes.

- **Subject integration:** - English: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.
- Science: Explain the role of society in the development and use of technology.

- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Non-verbal communication.





Look at the maze, then choose the suitable code:



Help the mouse to reach cheese.

→ ↓ → → ↓ → →

→ ↓ → ↓ → → →

↓ ↓ → → ↓ → → →



Help the fish to reach his son.

→ → → | ↓ → →

→ → → → | ↓ → →

↓ → → → | ↓ → →



Help the dog to reach his house.

→ ↓ → → → →

→ ↓ → → → ↓

Let's try another code to help the dog.

- **Parents' tips: Activity(3):** Help your child look at the maze, then choose the correct directions to reach the goal.
- **Aim:** Describe how patterns are used in computer codes.
- **Subject integration:** - English: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.
- **Life skills:** Critical thinking - Non-verbal communication.

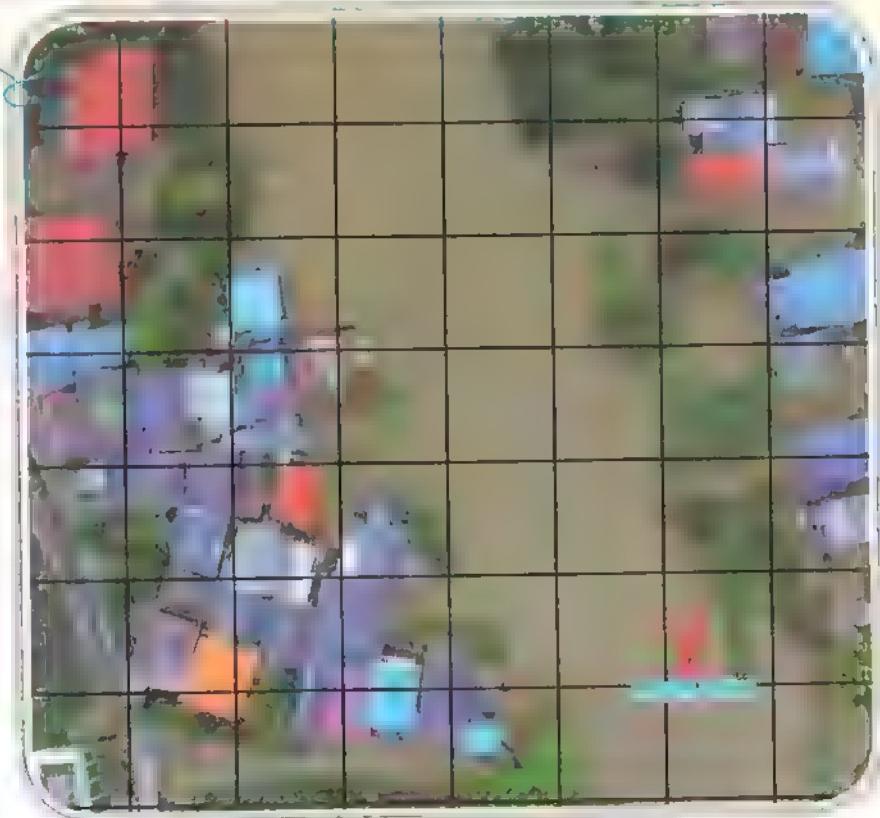




Scanning a Flood Zone

Activity 4

Write code to instruct the camera to fly over the target area using the given directions in any order:



The code is:

Note
It is better to use fewer steps to reduce errors.

- Parents' tips: Activity(4): Encourage your child write a code to instruct the aerial camera to scan the flooded area shown below to help us see how much damage there is.
- Aim: Describe how technology has contributed to environmental protection.
- Subject Integration:
 - English: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.
 - Science: Explain the use of aerial camera technology in scanning area that is flooded.
- Life skills: Critical thinking - Non-verbal communication.



8 & 9

Engineering Design Project

Topic: Flood Protection

Let's do an experiment to build a barrier to stop the water flood reaching a house.

Try at home.



Cardboard house



Plastic tub



Water



Cotton-balls



Sand



Clay



Foil paper



Cork

Steps



Place the cardboard house inside the plastic tub.



Build a barrier around the house using cotton balls.



Finally, pour the water into the tub.

- Parents' tips: Assist your child to read the experiment steps of building barrier to stop the water flood reaching the house by testing different materials, then let him/her decide which materials stop water the best.
- Aim: Collaborate to create effective flood barriers.





Flood Barrier

Tick (✓) :

* Are cotton balls able to prevent water from reaching the house?

- Yes, it was a good barrier.
- No, it needs to be improved.



Do you know?

"Improve", is to develop or produce something to be better.

Draw / Plan

"Draw a blue print for your flood barrier"



Conclusion

By testing other materials, which one stop water best?

- Sand
- Foil paper
- Clay
- Cork



- **Subject integration:** - English: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.
- Science: • Analyze the suitability of various materials for an intended purpose.
• Explain the importance of engineering design process.
- **Life skills:** Collaboration - Self-management.



10

Project

Redesign Flood Barrier

* Using "Engineering design process" build another flood **barrier** to save your house.





Write a letter to your teacher telling him/her about your design:

Dear,



Tick (✓) the learning outcomes you have learned through the chapter:

- Describe impacts of flooding on a local community.
- Identify ways that impact the local community through volunteering.
- Identify flood prevention methods.
- Explain how people can protect the environment.
- Identify advantages and disadvantages of technology.
- Use coding to create a drone scanning map of flooded area.
- Create effective flood barriers.
- Test performance of flood barrier.
- Communicate learning to community.



Guess Who?

1
A

2
C

3
E

4
F

5
H

6
K

7
L

8
O

9
R

10
T

11
U

12
W

13
Y

Using the codes above, uncode the following:

— 10 — 5 — 3 — 13 —

— 10 — 1 — 6 — 3 —

— 2 — 1 — 9 — 3 —

— 8 — 4 —

— 8 — 11 — 9 —

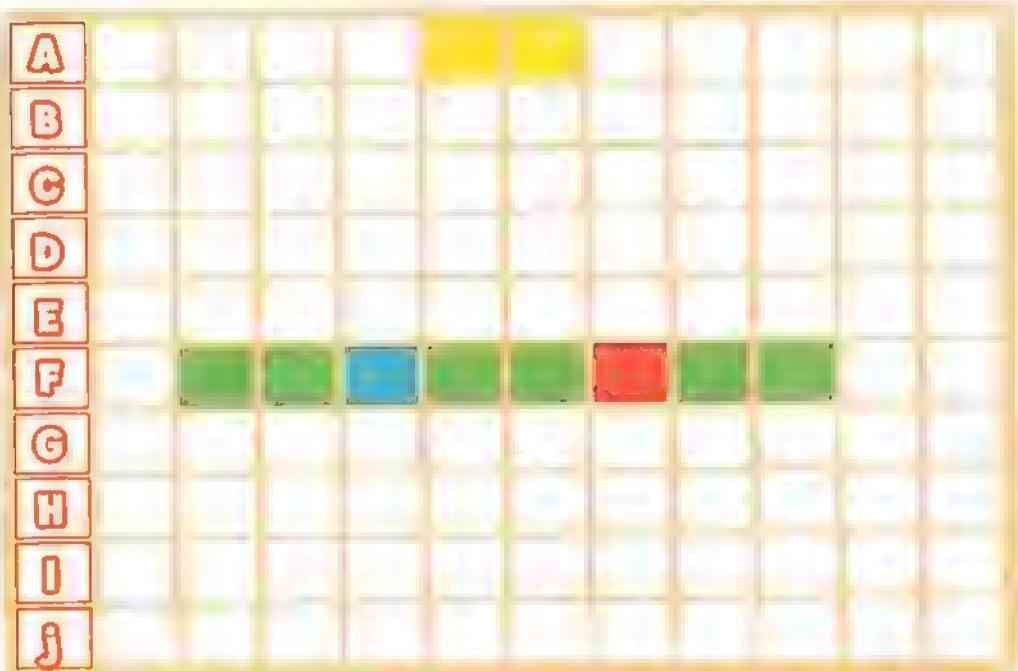
— 5 — 3 — 1 — 7 — 10 — 5 —

The volunteer is the

Thank you!



Help Sally to complete the figure using directions code:



Directions code:

- A → 4 → ,2 ,5 →
- B → 4 → ,1 ,1 ,5 →
- C → 3 → ,4 ,4 →
- D → 3 → ,1 ,1 ,1 ,1 ,4 →
- E → 2 → ,6 ,3 →
- F → 1 → ,2 ,1 ,2 ,1 ,2 ,2 →
- G → 1 → ,8 ,2 →
- H → 2 ,1 ,2 ,1 ,2 ,1 ,2 ,2 →
- I → 4 → ,2 ,5 →
- J → 4 → ,2 ,5 →





AL ADWAAN
Gem

DISCOVER

Ongoing Assessment Booklet

2023



Content

Theme 1: Who am I?

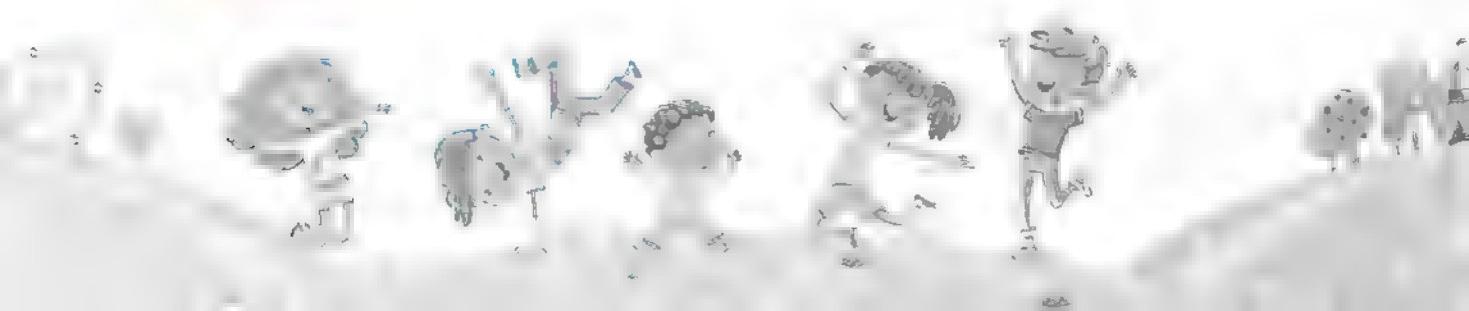
Living Healthy

	Making a Stronger Me	5
	Making a Healthy Body.....	13
	Get Fit with Healthy Eating	21

Theme 2 : The World Around Me

Taking Care Of Our World

	When Habitats Change	31
	Water, Water Everywhere	39
	How Can I Help?.....	47



THEME

10

Who AM I?
Living Healthy



Chapter 1

Making a Stronger Me

Chapter 2

Making a Healthy Body

Chapter 3

Get Fit with
Healthy Eating



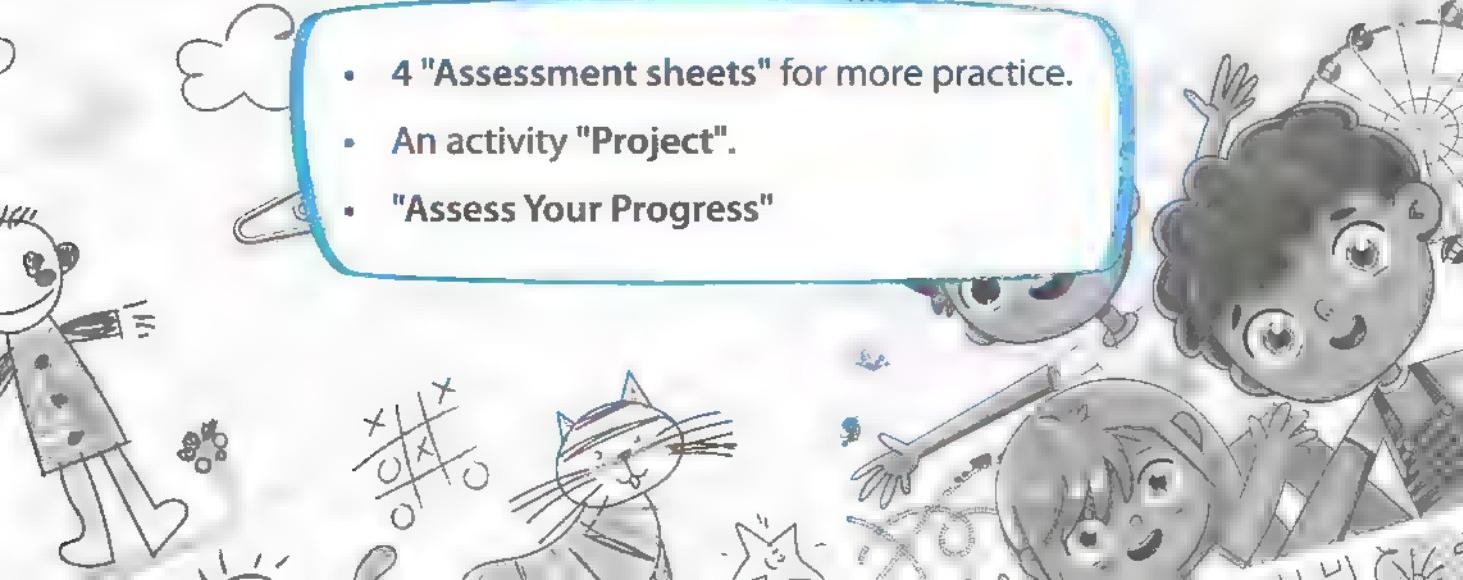
CHAPTER 1

"Making a Stronger Me"



Content

- 4 "Assessment sheets" for more practice.
- An activity "Project".
- "Assess Your Progress"





Sheet 1



Tick (✓) the life skill(s) used in each of the following situations:



- Empathy
- Problem-solving
- Critical thinking

- Decision-making
- Critical thinking
- Communication



- Decision-making
- Critical thinking
- Collaboration

- Empathy
- Self-management
- Collaboration





Sheet 2

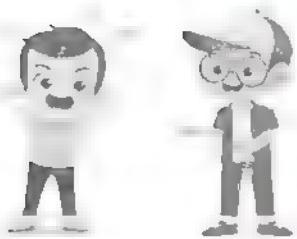
Answer the following:



- Hany is a student in grade 3. He likes to study math and computer. He spends his free time learning about computers and how they were made.
- **Hany's future job will be**



- Laila is a nice girl. She likes the blue color. All of her clothes are blue. So, one day her mother told her that she has to buy clothes with different colors.
- **Laila will choose the dress.**



- Adam is a mean boy. He is always fighting with his friends. While, Karim is a nice boy. He is kind and helpful to everyone.
- **Which one of them will be a good friend for you?**



- A group of classmates were assigned to make a commercial for a new product that guides the customer to the best decision.
- **Which life skills did they used to make this commercial?**

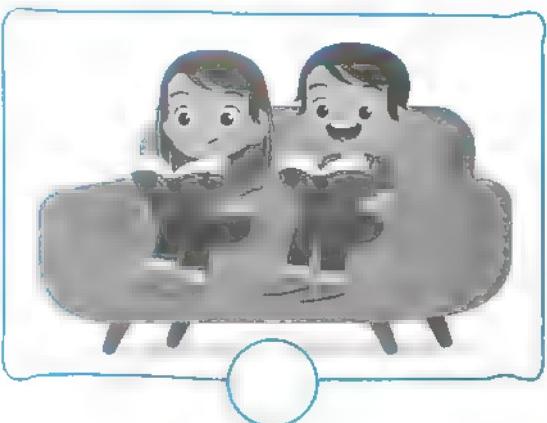
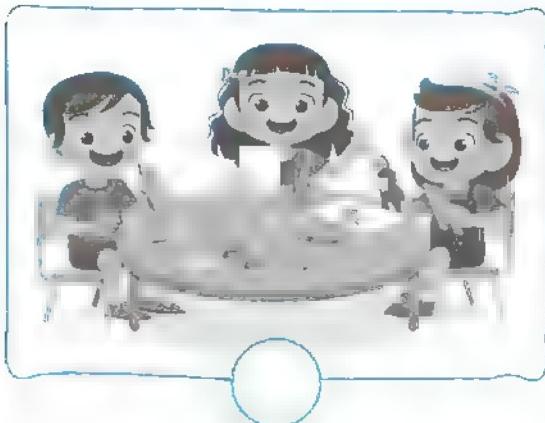
Critical thinking
Problem-solving



Sheet 3



Tick (✓) the actions that show collaboration:





Sheet 4



Make a search to know when the "Earth Day" is. And how to keep our Earth safe & clean, then write a pledge.

I pledge to help our Earth by...



Signature

Date: _____ / _____ / _____

Project

Build a team and work collaboratively using the selling strategies you have learned to brainstorm ideas for your product's commercial.

Team members

➤ Member 1:

Task:

➤ Member 2:

Task:

➤ Member 3:

Task:

➤ Member 4:

Task:



Our Commercial

➤ Product's name:

➤ Describing the facts in our product:

Our product has

.....

.....

➤ The selling strategies we will use in our commercial:

We will

.....

.....

➤ Draw your product:



Assess Your Progress

* I understand my work.

* I understand most of my work.

* I need help, please.

I am good at:

.....
.....
.....
.....

I need to improve:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Teacher comment:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



CHAPTER 2

"Making a Healthy Body"



Content

- 4 "Assessment sheets" for more practice.
- An activity "Project".
- "Assess Your Progress"



Sheet 1



Tick (✓) the correct answer:



1 Skin is a/an body part.



seen



unseen

2 Skin is the organ in the human body.



smallest



largest

3 Skin keeps the temperature of our bodies



constant



variable

4 From the functions of the skin organ, is protecting the body from harmful sunrays.



True



False

5 Sunscreen protects our skin's color due to the production of



saliva



melanin

6 We must keep our skin healthy by exposure to harmful rays.



avoiding



allow



Sheet 2



Tick (✓) the correct answer:



1 Your muscles and work together to make you move.

heart

bones

2 connect(s) muscles with bones.

Tendon

Veins

3 What is the soft organ that the skull protects?

Ear

Brain

4 bones protect the heart and lungs.

Ribcage

Skull

5 Bones make up your

skeleton

muscles



5heets

Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- 1 The process that changes the food we eat into simpler parts, is called

circulation

digestion

- 2 Our food contains more nutrition that must be broken to provide us with energy.

True

False

- 3 Digestion process starts in

mouth

stomach

- 4 After you swallow, push the food down to your stomach.

bones

muscles

- 5 Stomach is a large organ that helps to digest food.

hollow

muscular



Sheet 4

Tick (✓) the correct answer:



1 Heart is a muscular organ in the size of your

fist

foot

2 Heart lies between your two lungs slightly to the

right

left

3 organ keeps blood moving through our bodies.

Brain

Heart

4 The contracts and expands to beat on its own automatically many times per minute.

stomach

heart

5 blood returns to the heart from all body parts.

Oxygen-filled

Oxygen depleted

Project

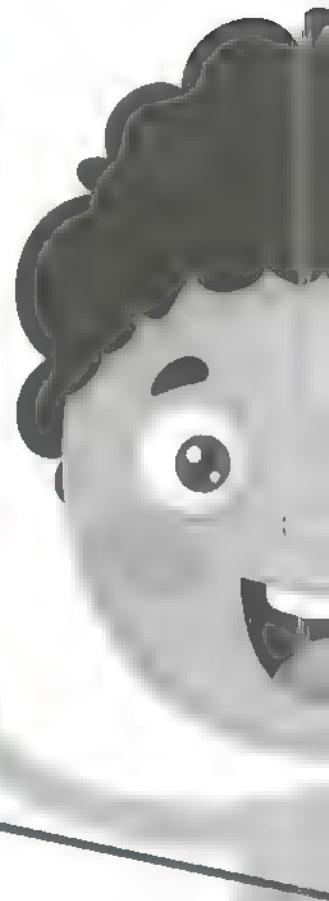


Make a research about how to keep your body organs healthy "Heart, Skin, Stomach, Bones & Muscles", then use your writing skills to write few lines about each organ:



Heart

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



Bones & Muscles

.....
.....
.....
.....





Skin



Stomach

Assess Your Progress

- * I understand my work.
- * I understand most of my work.
- * I need help, please.

I am good at:

I need to improve:

Teaching & Learning



CHAPTER 3

"Get Fit with Healthy Eating!"



Content

- 4 "Assessment sheets" for more practice.
- An activity "Project".
- "Assess Your Progress"



Sheet 1



(A) Tick (✓) the healthy food:



(B) Tick (✓) the correct answer:

Pineapple, lemon and peach are rich in vitamin

 C

 E

 K

Milk is rich in mineral, which is good for our bones.

 Iron (Fe)

 Manganese (Mn)

 Calcium (Ca)

Both eggplant and apple are rich in mineral.

 Iron (Fe)

 Sodium (Na)

 Calcium (Ca)

Carrots are rich in vitamin, which is good for our eyes.

 C

 E

 A




Sheet 2



Tick (✓) the nutrition facts about the given food package:



1 What is the serving size?

½ cup.

2 cups.

1 cup.

2 How many calories are in one serving?

140

130

145

3 The (% daily value) of Fats is 5% which is

high

medium

low

4 The (% daily value) of Carbohydrates is 6% which is

high

medium

low

5 The (% daily value) of Vitamin A is 25% which is

high

medium

low

6 The (% daily value) of Calcium is 20% which is

high

medium

low

7 Is this food a good choice for you?

Yes.

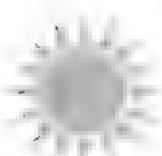
No.

Nutrition Facts	
2 servings per container	
Serving size	1 cup
Amount	%Daily value
Calories 130	
Fat 3g	5 %
Saturated 1g + Trans	10 %
Cholesterol 10 mg	
Sodium 450 mg	19 %
Carbohydrate 18 g	6 %
Fiber 1 g	4 %
Sugars 4 g	4 %
Protein 8 g	
Vitamin A 25 %	Vitamin C 25 %
Calcium 20 %	Iron 6 %

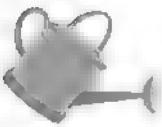


Sheet 3

(A) Circle the needs of the plant:



Sun



Water



Donut



Air



Egg



Sandwich



Juice



Soil with nutrients

(B) Put (✓) or (✗):

- 1 Plants can live without water.
- 2 We need to drink water to stay dehydrated.
- 3 We need to drink 5 cups of water every day.
- 4 Garlic is a white food that is rich in vitamins and minerals.
- 5 Dried fruits are fruits without water.
- 6 We can eat dried and processed apple anytime during the year.
- 7 Carbohydrates make our muscles stronger.



Sheet 4

**Make a research:**

Our food contains a lot of nutrients, such as vitamins and minerals, which are very important for our health.

Use the internet to make a research to find:

- * What will happen if we stop eating the foods that contain the mineral called "Iron (Fe)"?
- * Then, make a list of the types of food that contain "Iron (Fe)".



Project



Build a container where food



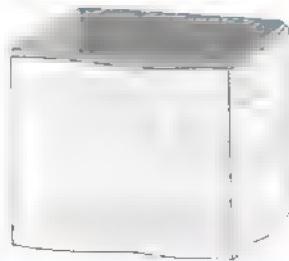
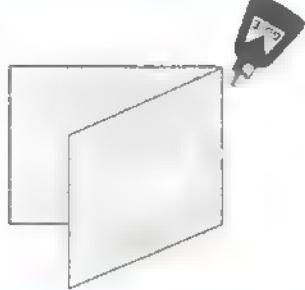
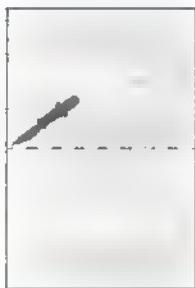
Glue



Cissors



Construction paper



1



Cover the S of the word **camera**.

2



Cover the S of the word **camera**.

3



and the M of the word **camera**.

Assess Your Progress

- * I understand my work.
- * I understand most of my work.
- * I need help, please.

I need to improve:

English grammar



THEME

2

The World Around Me
Taking Care
of our world



Chapter 1

When Habitats
Change

Chapter 2

Water, Water
Everywhere

Chapter 3

How Can I Help?



Subject
1

When Habitats Change



Content

- 4 "Assessment sheets" for more practice.
- An activity "Project".
- "Assess Your Progress"



Sheet 1



Tick (✓) "True" or "False":

1 Habitat such as rainforest contains living organisms only.

True

False

2 Antarctica is located at south-west direction.

True

False

3 In each habitat the living organisms must meet their basic needs.

True

False

4 Organism is a creature such as plants and animals usually needs basic needs to survive.

True

False

5 Floods, droughts and fires are harmful natural disasters.

True

False

6 Continent is a very small continuous area of land that includes countries.

True

False



Sheet 2



Complete using the given words:

Greenhouse - white air - Effect - Pollution -
Latitude - Water - Atmosphere - Climate

- 1 Polar bear lives in polar habitat because it is covered with
to keep it
- 2 and can live in Africa continent.
- 3 is the change that happens as a result of a cause.
- 4 is an invisible line that divide the world into 2 halves
(Northern & Southern hemispheres).
- 5 Pollution the number of animals population.





Sheet 3



Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1 It has two types tropical and temperate.

wetland

grassland

2 could live on land and in water.

Whales

Salamander

3 When the basic needs are not found, the living organisms tend to the habitat.

stay in

leave

4 is 3-dimensional and spherical shaped model like Earth.

World map

Globe

5 When we take a big decision or fix a problem we must

be selfish

respect different points of view





Make a research:

A habitat is an environmental area that is inhabited by particular species of animals, plants or other types of organisms and there are many different types of habitats, including Rainforest, Wetlands, Deserts etc.

Choose a habitat, then use the internet to make a research to find:

- * Animals and plants found there and the unique characteristics of this habitat for their survival.
- * The effect of pollution on it.



Project

African Savanna diorama

Tools:

- 1 Shoe box.
- 2 Construction pieces of paper (brown, green, orange, black)
- 3 Crayons. 4 Scissors. 5 White glue or glue gun.

Steps:

1



Add some soil to make a
pond, tree, rocks?

2



Cut out all animals, then
Glue them out.

3



Add some soil to make a
pond, tree, rocks?

4



Make a tree and grass as shown.



Wilde dieren van de savanne.



Wilde dieren van de savanne.

Stap 1: Kies dieren.



5



5

Assess Your Progress

* I understand my work.

* I understand most of my work.

* I need help, please.

I am good at:

.....
.....
.....
.....

I need to improve:

.....
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Test Your Knowledge

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CHAPTER
2

Water, Water Everywhere



Content

- 4 "Assessment sheets" for more practice.
- An activity "Project".
- "Assess Your Progress"



Sheet 1



(A) Complete using the given words:

Water - Sky - Weather - Wind - Clouds

- 1 The surface of our planet is covered by almost ¾ of
- 2 The falling water can help producing, like at Aswan High Dam.
- 3 Condensation process causes a weather.
- 4 The evaporated water returns back to the Earth as rain or

(B) Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- 1 The climate in tropical zone is hot and all year.

cloudy

humid

- 2 The weather in Siwa Oasis is hot and dry, because it is located from body water.

near

faraway

- 3 The heavy amount of precipitation "rain" causes

flood

drought



Sheet 2

(A) Tick (✓) "True" or "False":

1 Climate is the condition around us over a short period of time.

True

False

2 Rain water is classified as salty water.

True

False

3 Meteorologist is a scientist who studies weather.

True

False

4 As we get close to the equator the temperature decreases.

True

False

(B) Complete using the given words:

Thermal energy, Precipitation, Atmosphere, Temperature, Wind

1 The total liquid water on the surface of our planet is divided into water and water.

2 Climates can be grouped into categories called

3 is the tool used in measuring wind speed.



Sheet 3



Complete the water cycle diagram, then match:

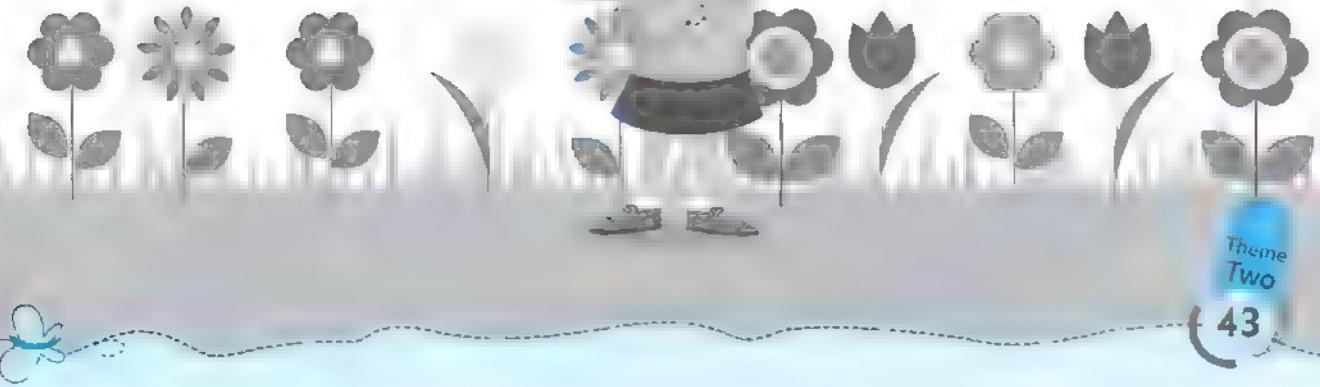


- (A) *** Is when the water soaks deep into ground.**
- (B) *** Is the process which turns water into vapor "gas" by heating.**
- (C) *** Is the process which turns vapor into water by cooling.**
- (D) *** Is the process that happens when water droplets in clouds fall as rain.**

Sheet 4



Compare between "Flood" & "Drought" using Venn diagram.



Project

Make your own Rain Gauge

Plastic bottle

Stones

Ruler

Scissors

Tape

Marker



Cut the upper part the bottle.

①

Put the stones in the bottom of the bottle.

②



Use a ruler and marker pen to make a scale on the bottle.

③



Pour water into the bottle until it reaches the first mark on the scale.

④



Put your rain gauge outside to collect water when it starts raining.

⑤



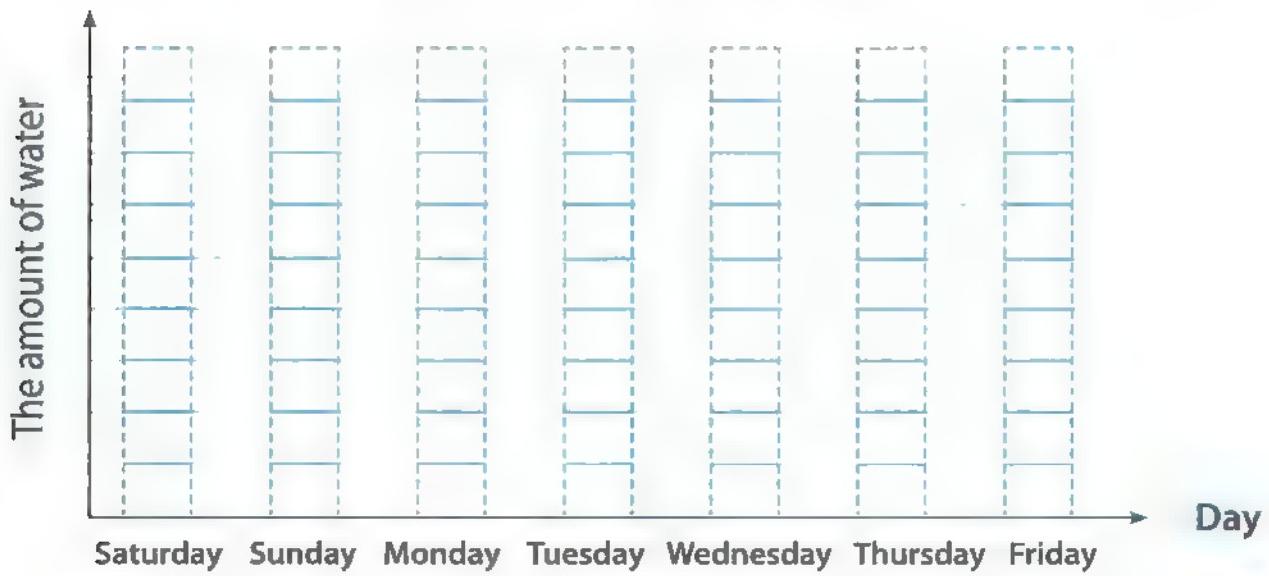
Pour water into the bottle until it reaches the first mark on the scale.

⑥

* After the rain shower has finished, record the results.

Day	The amount of water (mm)	Time
Saturday
Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday

* Represent your data using the bar graph:



Assess Your Progress

- * I understand my work.
- ✓ I understand most of my work.
- ✗ I need help, please.

I understand my work.

I need help, please.

I need help, please.



CHAPTER 3

"How Can I Help?"



Content

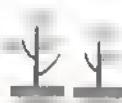
- 4 "Assessment sheets" for more practice.
- An activity "Project".
- "Assess Your Progress"



Complete using the given words:

Theme - climate - Geography - Algorithm - smile

- 1 help in generating electricity without causing pollution.
- 2 We build to remove floodwater from a river to move away from city area.
- 3 can be easily damaged, as they interact with the sun and weather factors.
- 4 A series of steps to solve a problem is called
- 5 is specific directions in special language that machine can understand.





Sheet 2



Tick (✓) "True" or "False":

1 Computer only does what you tell it to do!

True

False

2 Technologies help us to solve problems but sometimes they introduce new problems as well.

True

False

3 Dams are used to prevent or respond to floods.

True

False

4 Improve means to develop something to be better.

True

False



**Sheet 3**

Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1 is the one that helps others in different activities without being paid.

Volunteer

Employee

2 The pulls water from low levels to higher ones in the past.

shadoof

pump

3 The good trait that must be in a good leader is

good communicator

nervous

4 We practice to choose our president.

playing

voting

5 Water floods are diverted to and sometimes they form new water bodies.

canals

streets



Sheet 4

Match each job with its positive impacts on the community:

Civil engineer

Achieve public safety

Firefighter

Prevent floods by building dams

Police officer

Put out fires and teach us how to be safe around it



Project

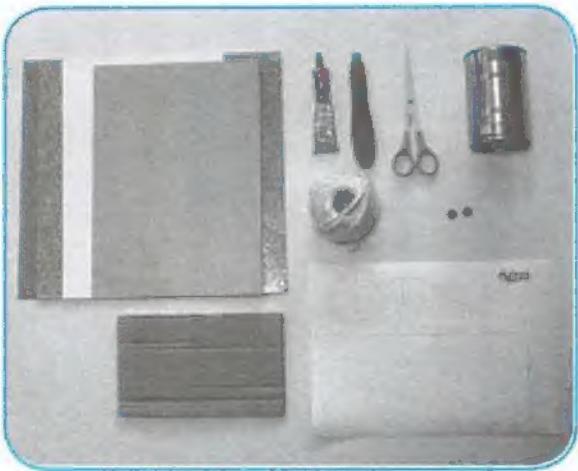


Let's recycle

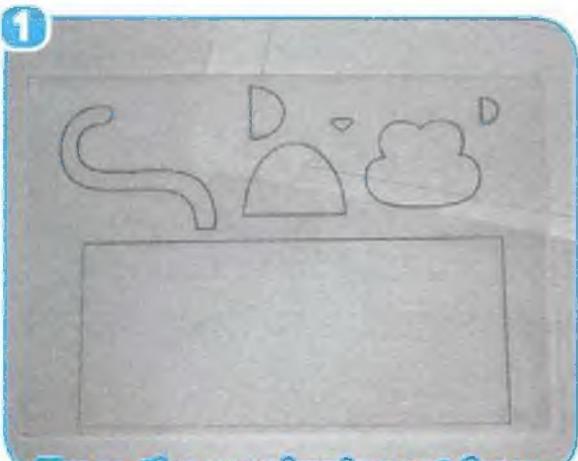
* Make a pen holder from an old tin.

Tools:

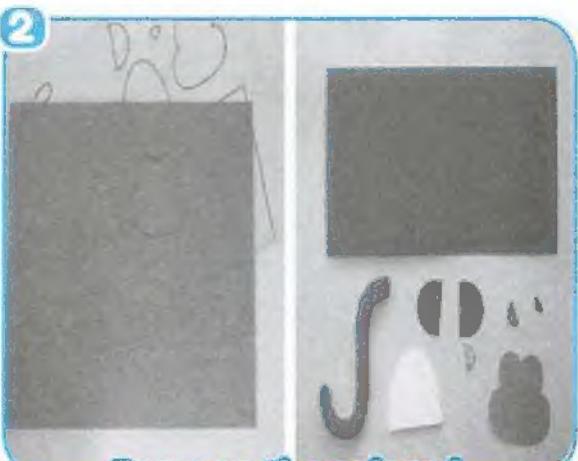
- 1 Download a monkey template
- 2 Tin
- 3 Colored construction pieces of paper «Brown - dark brown - glittery brown»
- 4 Tracing paper, cardboard
- 5 Buttons
- 6 Glue
- 7 Scissors
- 8 String



Steps:



Trace the monkey's part from the template.



Draw on the colored construction piece of paper, then cut them.

3



Stick the eyes and the nose.

4



Fold the ears to make flaps.

5



Add some glue on the tin,
then wrap the paper.

6



Wrap the string around the
cardboard, then stick it.

7



Stick the ears, the tail and the legs with glue.



"Animal pen holder"

Assess Your Progress

* I understand my work.



* I understand most of my work.



* I need help, please.



I am good at:

.....
.....
.....

I need to improve:

.....
.....
.....

Teacher's comment

.....
.....
.....

